THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1933—VOL. XXV, NO. 300

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Plans Floating Airports

Reich and Poland Bar Force

Roumania Sees Maniu Return

France Gives Premier Retreat

Japan Cheers Expanding Navy

'Falling Stars' Fail to Fall

THE U. S. Department of Commerce undertakes to set a line of floating landing fields for airplanes across the Atlantic Ocean. The plan for five seadromes, for the construction of which the inventor, Edward R. Armstrong, had asked a $30,000,000 loan from the Public Works Administration, is taken over officially by Secretary of Commerce Roper and $1,500,000 allocated to build a quarter section of a seadrome for testing 500 miles offshore. If the experiment succeeds, the $30,000,000 needed for the five seadromes will be forthcoming. The upper deck of each is to be a 1200-foot landing field; the lower deck is to contain a hotel and repair shops. America-to-Europe flying made about as safe as land flying—Such is the dreamlike achievement the Government has undertaken.

¶ Germany and Poland agree to abandon force and open direct negotiations looking to settlements of their differences. Europe is stirred by this news in a communiqué issued after Joseph Lipski, new Polish Ambassador, reaches Berlin and confers with Chancellor Hitler and Foreign Minister von Neurath. The agreement covers the difficult questions of the Polish Corridor, Danzig, and treatment of the German minority in Poland. Europe says if Chancellor Hitler follows up with a nonaggression pact it will be high proof of his sincere desire for peace—Why not give his sincerity a chance?

¶ Washington sees an exodus of 500 Governors, Mayors and executives going home to put the employment plan for 4,000,000 persons into operation. The civil works program is a partnership between national, state and city governments. It will spend $400,000,000 in wages, taking half its workers off public relief rolls. President Roosevelt sounds a high note. Politics is excluded. No applicant for a job is to be asked whether he is Democrat, Republican or Socialist—No one shall be allowed to profiteer on "the needs of human beings for relief."

¶ Roumania sees Juliu Maniu, founder of the National Peasants' Party, return to politics as a result of the recent upheaval. The veteran withdrew to his farm when Premier Vaida-Voevod, whom the Peasants' Party put into power, became henchman to King Carol. Vaida-Voevod, fallen and penitent, publicly confesses he made a grave mistake and will quit politics. Maniu rallies the old party forces to rebuild as the new Premier, Duca, shows dictatorial tendencies—Maniu fights for that vanishing thing in Europe, popular rights.

¶ The steamship American Legion, with Secretary of State Hull and his party aboard, sails on toward Rio de Janeiro. The delegates to the Seventh Pan-American Conference at Montevideo consider important matters having to do with international law, rights and duties of nations, a machinery for peace, building of the 8600-mile highway from Texas to Chile. Trade is officially tabooed—But what those delegates can do in building good will and smoothing trade's way!

¶ France prepares a country retreat for hard-pressed Premiers. Taking a cue from Britain's "Chequers," the Government sets apart Pavillon de la Muette in the St. Germain Forest, built by Louis XV as a hunting lodge, and furnishes it with eighteenth-century pieces from the state museums. Premier Sarraut and his successors can now escape the fiery heat of budget fights in a half-hour's drive. France's highest labor turnover in recent years has been in Premiers. The imposing new retreat may inspire them to hang on a little longer—In spite of all that glittering and non-form-fitting furniture.

¶ Japan holds a spectacular launching ceremony for its new 7500-ton submarine depot ship, the Taigei, or "Big Whale." More than 100,000 persons cheer wildly as the vessel slides into the water at Yosuka naval base, near Yokohama. Though not in the treaty category, the Taigei is used to arouse public enthusiasm for the naval program. Five submarines are under construction and 10 more are to be built. In the London conference in 1930 Japan obtained submarine parity with Britain and the United States—Some day all three will attain a more perfect parity with no submarines at all.

¶ American observatories watch in vain for the expected heavy shower of Leonid meteors. Cameras are set and observers anticipate big discoveries. But Washington telescopes spy only 24 shooting meteors and these too dim to photograph. Astronomers cannot explain. NRA may be to blame—The short hours of these night workers must have expired before they arrived.

Deserters Flocking to Maniu Following Crisis in Roumania Which Unseated His Successor

Deposed Premier Vaida-Voevod Admits He Made Mistake in Quitting Founder of Peasant Party and Trying to Be 'King's Man'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

Bucharest, Roumania, Nov. 16

One of the most outstanding results of this week's political upheaval in Roumania and the change of cabinets, has been the reappearance in the political arena of Dr. Juliu Maniu, founder of the National Peasant Party.

The former Premier, Dr. Alexander Vaida-Voevod, who has just fallen from power, has in a most dramatic manner declared Maniu right and himself wrong when they parted political company ten months ago.

Assembling all his colleagues of the National Peasant Party at the headquarters in the Parliament Building, he admitted that he alone is responsible for the collapse of the party, and confessed that his attempt to govern the country as the King's man had entirely failed.

Now disunited and unpopular, with its program unfulfilled, its banners lowered, confidence of the masses largely lost, the Peasant Party is thrust from power, and politicians who deserted Maniu a few months ago are now penitently flocking back to him. He will come to the capital and take up the old fight, which it is predicted will assume an antidynastic aspect.

Meanwhile the new Liberal Cabinet, under Premier Ion G. Duca, has shown that it will govern with a strong hand. It has already confiscated several opposition papers, placed a curb on public criticism, and taken measures to dissolve the present Parliament and to curtail the activity of the extreme parties.

The new Premier has indicated the importance attributed to the army by appointing three ministers instead of one to conduct the Department of National Defense and to provide the necessary new armament.

Liberals consider that they created the Greater Roumania, and now, under the leadership of an energetic and comparatively young Premier, who is the first man not bearing the name of Bratiano to head a Liberal Cabinet in half a century, this party is determined to consolidate discipline and to unify the country.

Strong Rule Need To Save Country, New Premier Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania—"The Liberal Party's ideal is order and the first thing we shall do is to impose order in every department of public life," declared Mr. Ion G. Duca, new Premier of Roumania.

"The chaos now prevailing in Roumania has reached a very dangerous stage," he continued, "and must be stopped. We shall govern with a strong hand in order to save the country."

The Liberal Party, which is the strongest political organization in Roumania, dominated public life here for half a century and because of the prestige and ability of its leaders, the Bratiano family, exercised even more power than the royal house. However, in 1928 it was forced to relinquish power in favor of the National Peasant Party led by Dr. Juliu Maniu.

Later Mr. Duca became its chief and on the return of King Carol, who was hostile to the Liberals, the party split, with a majority of the members remaining true to Mr. Duca. For three years now it had been fighting to return to power, but because of a lack of popular support and of royal favor had not succeeded until a few days ago.

"The former Government," Mr. Duca told the Monitor correspondent, "lost all authority and permitted extreme right wing elements to make alarming progress. Hitlerism is advancing daily. Certain Roumanians have joined forces with the German Hitlerites here and they jeopardize public order. We shall put an end to all that without hesitation."

"But can you bring any improvement into the economic situation?" he was asked.

"Certainly," was the reply. "With authority and order we can do a great deal. There are two things in our favor. We are an agricultural country and we owe foreign creditors comparatively little. We all have plenty to eat, there is not much unemployment and our factories, though limited in number, are not idle. With order, authority, and the elimination of waste we can effect decided improvements."

Questioned as to whether he would introduce any changes in foreign policies, Mr. Duca answered that his government would follow the policies of Mr. Titulescu (since included in the new Cabinet), working hand in hand with him, for the consolidation of peace in Europe on the basis of the status quo.

Mr. Duca considers that Hitlerism constitutes a danger for Europe, but anticipates a closer coöperation between France and Italy which he believes will more than offset the disturbing effects of National Socialism.

Rule by Dictator Had No Terrors For Ex-Cabinet Minister

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania—"Realistic democracy," was the aim of the Government, which has recently fallen, according to Mr. Virgil Madgearu, Minister of Finance in the Vaida-Voevod Government.

"We shall use all the force necessary to overcome the force employed by the enemies of democracy and shall take whatever measures may be required to suppress the activity of elements whose leading ideal is to suppress democracy," Mr. Madgearu declared emphatically in a special interview shortly before the debacle.

Most everything that Mr. Madgearu does is emphatic. He is probably the most powerful man in the Vaida-Voevod Cabinet, one of the most erudite financiers in the country, and an outstanding leader of the Peasant branch of the National Peasant Party.

In answer to the question whether in face of the tendency toward authoritative governments now so evident in Europe he was as much attached to democratic ideals as ever, Mr. Madgearu declared, "We are unreservedly against a dictatorship in Roumania, and shall do everything necessary to prevent one. Our Government is based on democracy, that is on a Parliament chosen by the vote of the nation."

"But is your party strong enough to face the present situation now that it has been deserted by its outstanding leaders, Dr. Juliu Maniu, Mr. Ion Mihalache, Mr. Grigore Junian and others?" Mr. Madgearu was asked.

"Our party does not recognize outstanding leaders," replied the former Minister. "It is a democratic organization. Personalities cannot dictate our policies. The majority rules. When a majority approves Dr. Maniu's policies then he will govern."

"The advent of Hitlerism in Germany has not affected Roumania much," Mr. Madgearu replied in answer to a question.

"I have more faith than ever in the Agrarian Party," he continued. "It is the one foundation for government in Roumania."

Polish-Reich Envoys Plan Direct Talks

Reject Resort to Force as Method of Settling Mutual Questions

Major Issues Faced

Two Nations Involved in Tariff War—Nonaggression Pact Considered

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Nov. 16—Germany and Poland have agreed that direct negotiations shall be begun between them regarding questions affecting both, and announce that to strengthen European peace they have abandoned any resort to force in their relationships.

This important development was disclosed in a communiqué after a meeting between Mr. Joseph Lipski, Poland's new Ambassador to Germany, with Chancellor Adolf Hitler and the German Foreign Minister, Baron Constantin von Neurath.

Last April exclusion of force as a method of solving German-Polish problems was announced officially. The new statement goes much further and indicates a positive beginning of direct negotiations for overcoming German-Polish difficulties.

Policy Reached Quickly

This decision is also notable in that it comes, not after long-drawn-out negotiations, as was the case between Poland and Russia, but even before any major diplomatic conclusions were reached on vital issues. At the moment it is only the expression of a desire for a harmonious working agreement between neighbor states, and to be really effective it must be converted into a nonaggression pact.

Issues still outstanding between Germany and Poland need repetition. Politically they include the Polish Corridor, Danzig, treatment of the German minority in Poland, etc. The two countries for some years have been fighting a tariff war and the negotiations are only so far advanced as to have under consideration removal of certain exceptional tariff measures introduced during the last few months.

Much will depend in any future negotiations on what each party is willing to submit to interstate discussion, and how far each wants the understanding to apply. Poland, it is clear, desires new direct negotiations on the question of military security. It wishes from Germany new proposals intended to lead to an eastern European Locarno.

Germany's Expansion Hopes

Germany, on the other hand, has always refused any such understanding affecting eastern Europe, and the advocates of German expansion in recent years appear to have oriented their hopes eastward far more than in overseas colonies. And there appear few evidences that Germany has fundamentally changed in this respect.

The new move, however, may be regarded as a practical expression of Chancellor Hitler's Reichstag reference in May to his country's willingness to conclude nonaggression pacts with all states.

Such action is interpreted in certain quarters as seeking means to draw these countries away from France, though others view it as a step by which a way to German-French understanding upon security may be assured.

Hull Gives Questioning Ring On Latin-American Doorbells

Weekly Latin-American Article

By George Howland Cox

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

What is the value of diplomatic doorbell ringing? And what is the nature of the contacts Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, is seeking in his series of visits to Latin-American capitals

These questions arise from the second half of the Washington Cabinet member's mission to the southern continent where the Seventh Pan-American conference will be held at Montevideo. So pack up an imaginary grip for an imaginary trip with Mr. Hull, and learn about some of the problems he will face and the places where he will stop. First, however, what started him on this journey?

President Roosevelt, almost immediately following his occupancy of the White House, expressed the determination to bring about closer relations with Latin America. He found that he could not spare the time to imitate former President Hoover's good-will trip into southern waters and so he called upon Latin-American countries to send representatives to Washington for discussions on the all-important topic of trade.

Argentina, Brazil and Colombia responded and other nations were to follow. Meanwhile, the date for the Pan-American conference drew near and commercial conversations were transferred to that session. At least they were supposed to have been.

But, on Nov. 12, one day before the delegation, headed by Mr. Hull, sailed from New York, a White House announcement withdrew participation from commercial and tariff conversations, and stated that the United States would not talk about extended trade relations until Latin-American nations had adjusted certain domestic problems.

This did not alter the Washington delegation's departure, although it gave it an entirely new objective at the end of an 8000-mile sea voyage. No objections were offered to talks on international law, rights and duties of nations, a machinery for peace, or for the building of an 8600-mile highway connecting the Texas border with Chile. However, commerce was officially tabooed.

Mr. Hull and his fellow delegates were virtually placed in the category of a commission for more friendly relationship and, at once, the query arose. What value can there be in

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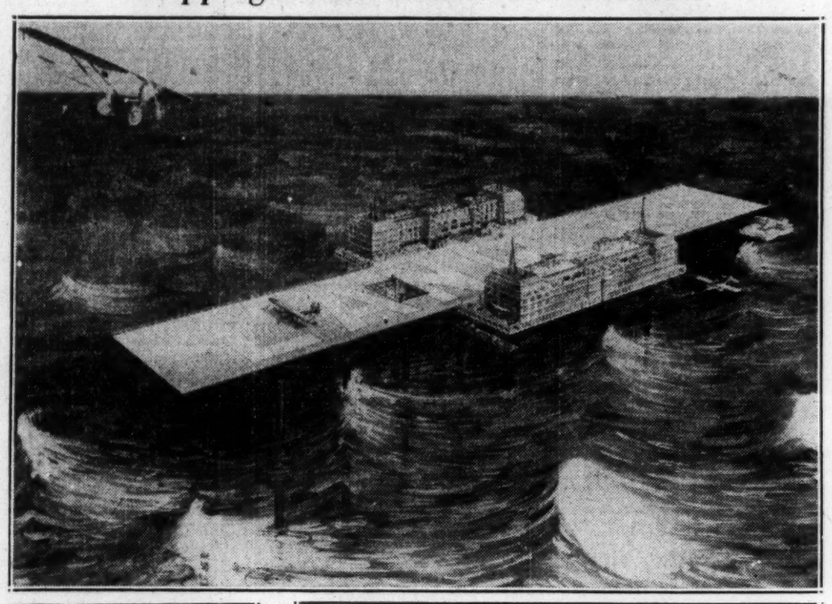
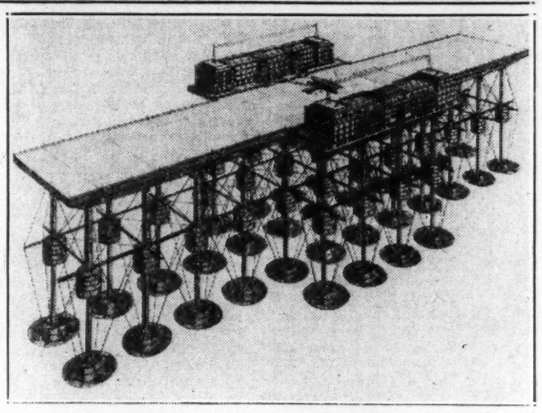
Stepping-Stones in Pool of the Titans





Top and Lower Right, Underwood
Lower Left, by a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Hotels May Flourish in Mid-Ocean

Top—How the Seadrome Langley Would Look Out at Sea. Bottom—Side View of the Seadrome Showing Construction. Left—Edward R. Armstrong, Inventor of the Sea-Going Landing Field.

Four Million Jobs Are Kept Free Of Political Parties

President Warns Officials Partisan Pressure Will Not Be Countenanced

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—Public officials from every section of the United States were on their way home today with instructions from President Roosevelt that the 4,000,000 jobs to be available in the next 30 days under the civil works program are to be assigned without regard to whether "the person needing relief or work is a Republican, Democrat, Socialist, or anything else."

With 500—governors, mayors, public engineers and relief workers—gathered around him in the East Room of the White House, the President discarded a prepared speech for an extemporaneous heart-to-heart talk with the men who will be responsible for the success of the new scheme for making the unemployed self-supporting.

Asking for a moratorium on politics in administering the work-relief program, the President said:

"I want to tell you very, very simply that your National Government is not trying to gain political advantage one way or the other out of the needs of human beings for relief. We expect the same spirit on the part of every governor of every one of the 48 states and on the part of every mayor and every county commissioner and of every relief agent.

Party Lines Eliminated

"I would like to have the general rule adopted—that no person connected with the administration of this $400,000,000 will in any single case in any political subdivision of the United States ask whether a person needing relief or work is a Republican, Democrat, Socialist or anything else."

The President's ban on politics had been forecast in the morning session when Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, Civil Works Administrator, declared that it would be "unthinkable" for any of the $400,000,000 to be spent for "political purposes or for private gain."

President Roosevelt told the group that it has in its hands to do something that no other nation has ever done before.

"This particular effort in which you and I are engaged at the present time," he said, "is to put 4,000,000

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Government Expected to Span Atlantic With Five Seadromes

Huge Floating 'Airfields' on Way to Be Put to Practical Test

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—The United States Government was on the verge today of undertaking experiments which would lead, if successful, to a Government-owned and operated chain of floating landing fields or seadromes across the Atlantic.

The original plan of the Seadrome Ocean Dock Corporation has been taken over by the Department of Commerce which is prepared to allocate $1,500,000 for immediate construction of a quarter section of a seadrome for experiment purposes.

The only step yet to be taken is to obtain State Department authorization. There may be some questions of international law involved which experts wish to examine fully before giving their final approval. It is indicated that immediately the State Department has decided that international problems will not be raised, the Department of Commerce will order construction begun.

Emergence of the Federal Government as prospective entrepreneur for the transatlantic chain of floating islands came as a distinct surprise here late yesterday when Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, announced a definite decision to finance experiments.

Sought $30,000,000 Loan

An application for a $30,000,000 loan from the Public Works Administration had been filed by the Seadrome Ocean Dock Corporation for construction of five of the giant floating landing fields as a private venture. The plan was matured 16 years ago by Mr. Edward R. Armstrong, who has been conducting experiments with scale models since under sponsorship of the corporation which was founded to finance and effectuate his plan.

After an exhaustive study, however, Department of Commerce air experts concluded that Government construction and operation of the projected chain would be consistent with its long standing policy of providing aid for navigation and aviation, and that the interests of American aviation as a whole—also of international commerce—would be better served by a Government-owned system than by a private corporation, which might tend toward monopolistic control of transatlantic aviation.

Quick Action Is Expected

Officials of the seadrome corporation last night expressed a willingness to surrender their plans to the Government, provided there is full recognition of their patent rights and some recompense for the time and money they have expended in preparatory experimental work.

No serious delay is expected at the State Department. As soon as their approval is signified and President Roosevelt adds his indorsement, the Department of Commerce expects to begin construction of the experimental quarter section behind the Delaware Breakwater. If the single section stands up under service tests in the open sea they will then ask for the balance of the $6,000,000, which each drome will cost, build the remaining sections and complete the first unit in the transatlantic chain.

Neptune's Frown Only Skin Deep

DESPITE severe ocean waves, the body of water below the surface is still. This simple fact is the basis on which the Armstrong Seadrome is to operate. With the weight of the structure being carried on submerged floats the deck movement in a 100-mile-an-hour hurricane should be less than 4 per cent.

Twenty-five years ago an English engineer by the name of Murray, appreciating this phenomenon, planned a series of lighthouses which would remain steady and upright while anchored at different points across the ocean. These lighthouses consisted of a large flotation unit well below the surface from which would extend a tower through the water and up into the air from which a beacon light would shine. This project never got beyond the drafting table.

Finally, Simon Lake invented the submarine and found these same identical conditions and the steadiness of passage obtained helped to offset the disadvantages of subsurface navigation.

Milk Regulated As Massachusetts Utility Is Proposed

Milk—regulated as a public utility—was the proposal that staggered the dairy experts in Boston today.

It came as a climax to a three-point attack on the federal dairy code by Mr. Charles W. Robart, director of the Massachusetts Division on the Necessaries of Life, who charged federal intervention with wiping out one of the most progressive moves in local dairy circles aiming to master the problem of surplus milk—the "big, bad wolf" of dairying.

It took months of conferences to bring dealers to the point where they agreed to market the milk surplus wholly as cream, a product that is imported chiefly from the west, Mr. Robart declared. The plan went into effect on Aug. 10. On Oct. 3 the federal code pushed the plan out, leaving the farmer at the mercy of the distributor again so far as collecting money for the milk that is left over after the consumer demand is met.

Surplus sales are a dead loss to the farmer unless he can concentrate on its use and sale solely as cream.

One-cent increases in the price of milk sold over counters, Mr. Robart declared, have crippled the milk sales in schools. At Rindge School, he said, the consumption has dropped 480 half-pints a day.

His third objection was that the code, instead of fixing prices at all, should be a code to enforce fair practices. This would permit large distributors to sell their milk at as low a price as the flexibility of their business would allow.

The code now penalizes business for wiping out waste, he contended.

He advised amending the code to provide for these differentials.

Natives Trying to Flee From Movie Make Bull in China Shop Tame Affair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAR-ES-SALAAM, East Africa—Efforts to teach improved farming methods through the use of moving pictures brought unexpected results from an audience of East African natives attending their first "show" at a recent agricultural exhibit at Mwanza on Lake Victoria.

The cinema show was given free of charge by the agricultural department, but it took a lot of persuasion to entice some of the natives into the hall.

The doors were closed, the windows curtained, and then as soon as the first picture appeared on the screen, cries arose from the bewildered natives. The doors were opened and to a man the whole audience rushed out into the daylight and safety.

Other native audiences, however, who braved the show were especially interested in nature films of the type that would, perhaps, have bored a more sophisticated audience.

These agricultural shows are devised to educate the native in the improvement of farming methods, and exhibitions of goods from bicycles to clothes for the women are intended to illustrate what his money can buy if he becomes ambitious and efficient. The Government of Tanganyika attaches considerable importance to this innovation in East African life.

President Adds Another Link To Gold Chain

Names William I. Myers to Succeed Morgenthau on Farm Credits

Of Cornell Group

Yellow Metal Price Not Advanced Today—Dollar Slides Off Nevertheless

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—Elevation of President Roosevelt's earliest, closest, and most venturesome advisers to key posts in the Government continued today. Prof. William I. Myers, a leading member of the very first "brain trust" and deputy governor in the Farm Credit Administration was promoted to headship of that important unit in place of Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr. who tomorrow will be sworn in at the White House as Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Simultaneous with this further announcement of the Administration's intention to continue the managed currency venture, the brake was again applied unsuccessfully at the Treasury to the declining dollar. The situation is obviously and admittedly critical. For the second day running, and the first time since the experiment started, the Treasury-RFC committee did not raise the price of domestic gold. They stopped elevations because the figure they set is already more expensive than the dollar.

In other words, the Europe which was offered American dollars at a bargain by the Administration for two solid weeks without taking much advantage of the offer, has begun to snap them up with a vengeance. The result is that Washington ceases to make a bargain offer, and now charges more than Europe is willing to give.

Dollar Continues Down

But the policy of dollar-control by means of fixing the gold price has not yet started to work. For two days, during which the bargain offer was withheld, the dollar continued to drop until today it fell again, and is now below 59 cents in gold. There has been no really unmistakable connection between the gold price quoted daily here and the foreign valuation on the dollar, either during the period of dollar firmness or the days of its decline.

Apparently believing that the decline has gone too fast or possibly too far, Washington, however, still sticks to the attempt to control it through the price of gold. And this particular form of management is sponsored by the group which again today is promoted higher in Roosevelt an counsels.

The elevation of Professor Myers carried one step further the control of national financial affairs in the hands of the original Roosevelt group from Cornell University. One member, and the earliest, Mr. Morgenthau is about to become the Administration's chief financial officer; another, Professor Myers, takes over farm aid—the weak and critical link in the recovery program; a third, Prof. George F. Warren, still guides the nation's currency through an experiment of the most radical nature.

Wallace Shy of Inflation

Over in the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Henry A. Wallace presides, also an old and close associate of the Cornell group, but reported to be definitely doubtful of inflation and the philosophy of national self-containment. Serving with him, but exerting a wide influence as deviser of plans in many fields, is Prof. Rexford G. Tugwell of Columbia University.

In the background, yet closely associated with the venture in managed currency, still stands Prof. Raymond Moley. He, it is persistently claimed, was an unrevealed and unmentioned member of the White House group which first launched the gold purchase plan on Oct. 22.

It is easy to see what strategic importance this group holds. Most prominent, through his elevation to the Treasury, is Mr. Morgenthau. He is regarded as the stanchest advocate of cheaper money in the entire Administration. He has been committed in the past to the policy of devaluation of the dollar by lowering its gold content, a widely favored and apparently controllable form of inflation.

The current gold-buying program, having produced either directly or by its general psychological effect, a sharp external depreciation in American currency, may be the prelude to stabilization on the basis of cutting gold content to match the foreign valuation. Internally, the program has had almost no perceptible effect on commodity prices, although for a time it stimulated stock and commodity market buying.

"In its latest phases, however, the flight from the dollar," which was caused by fears of its future, has seen not only a flight into commodities, but beyond them, thus destroying potential price-raising benefits.

Would Devaluate the Dollar

Affairs would seem to be approaching a showdown, as the dollar hits its spectacular new lows, and commodity prices fail to respond. That Mr. Morgenthau's own views tend toward moderate inflation and ultimate stability is amply shown in his writings. As editor of his personally financed paper, the American Agriculturalist, the new

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Things Present

"We don't want a millennium next year," shouts a speaker before the Hobo Fellowship of America; "We want pork chops now!" Read more about the meeting on Boston Common, as summarized in "You Can't Give 'Em Anything" on the Editorial page.

The youngsters have been looking forward to today's installment of "Who Was Will o' the Wisp?" on the Young Folks' page. A summary is provided for those who have not been following the mystery story.

"September 12, 2000," on the Home Forum page, is of great interest, especially when one remembers that it was written in 1887.

A collection of the best cartoons of the week adds color to the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Friday brings the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," another Letter Puzzle, and more Vocations.

Welles to Place Cuban Situation Before Roosevelt

U. S. Ambassador Plans Air Trip to Georgia Resort on Sunday

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 — First-hand information of the present Cuban political crisis will be laid before President Roosevelt at Warm Springs, Ga., Sunday, when Mr. Sumner Welles, American Ambassador to Cuba, will fly from Havana to confer with him.

Of late, severe criticism has been directed at the American Ambassador, both in the United States and in Cuba. The United States's refusal to recognize the government of President Grau San Martin has been laid at Mr. Welles's door.

Refusal of the United States to recognize the San Martin Government is said to forecast continued disorders, ultimately leading to forced intervention. Strong pressure upon President Roosevelt to land troops in Cuba is being exerted by American business interests and Cuban political factions.

If the United States does not take hold and give the Cuban people a chance to set the wheels of industry going, it is declared that complete anarchy and bankruptcy will follow. Private information from Havana and inland cities declares the solution of the Cuban imbroglio impossible without America's help. Thus far President Roosevelt has refused to act.

Information obtained here from reliable sources indicates that President Roosevelt is not wholly satisfied with the course pursued by the American Ambassador. For weeks the President has hoped for a peaceful conclusion of Cuba's political troubles. America's attitude has been closely observed by Latin-American nations and the President has realized that upon his actions the continued good will of the southern countries largely depends. This is one reason why intervention has been tabooed.

During the last few days agitation for the American Ambassador's recall has originated both in Havana and the United States. The Cuban S. B. C. secret society and various students' factions, opposed to President Grau San Martin, have openly declared he must go. The student group, early this week, addressed a cable to President Roosevelt declaring the Ambassador's "interference" in governmental matters was holding up any chance for political peace. Meanwhile American business interests, having millions of dollars in Cuban sugar properties, have suggested that a change in Ambassadors might work for the good of all concerned.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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IVANHOE
MAYONNAISE

Mayoralty Recount Gives Few New Votes To Boston Candidates

Boston's postmortem mayoralty recount clicked off a net gain of 181 votes for former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols this morning. As the election clerks left their tables for luncheon, 85 precincts had been covered. Excitement was revived as a block of votes in Precinct 3, Ward 3, revealed 69 votes that should have been credited to Nichols.

The first substantial gain of the day for Nichols was recorded in Ward 15, Dorchester, where he picked up 51 votes, placing him 37 votes all told to the good, minus Mansfield's gains.

The addition of 69 votes in Ward 3, and of straggling votes in Wards 18, 8 15 and 6 for Nichols, stimulated interest, which had been rapidly fading as the recount gave evidence of revealing little or no inaccuracies. At the pace Nichols is nibbling at the plurality of Mayor-Elect Frederick Mansfield, there is little indication that the results will be materially affected.

Predictions of glaring frauds have been conspicuously unfulfilled, with the recount assuming the appearance of a routine gesture for the sake of the municipal democracy.

President Adds New Link to Gold Chain

(Continued from Page 1)

Secretary ofq the Treasury has written:

"Reflation—if it can be controlled—will do more than all the other relief measures put together to end hard times. However, America must make certain that any method for inflation can be controlled. Wild inflation would, in time, ruin the country."

Again he wrote:

"One way to get more currency into circulation is to devalue the dollar by not putting so much gold in it."

As recently as Nov. 11, the American Agriculturalist commented on the gold purchase plan by saying:

"The President's announced purpose to restore the price of American products by this means more nearly to the level at which the bulk of the outstanding debts was incurred and to use the effective means thereafter to maintain a stable price level will, if it is successful, do more to restore and maintain prosperity than all other remedies together."

Old Handbills Show Low Theater Prices

Playgoers of 1842 could obtain a box for 50 cents, at the theater in "Chestnut Street," Philadelphia, according to handbills of that year on exhibition in the Members' Lounge of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street.

The interesting group of such bills, now being shown in company with delightful French marionette prints, includes announcements of "Madame Celeste's Farewell Engagement," in "Foreign Affairs or the Court of Queen Anne—Count St. Louis—Madame Celeste (as performed by her upward of 100 nights, with unbounded approbation)"; bills for the theater in Leeds, boxes three shillings, gallery one shilling, pit two shillings, under the lesseeship of Mr. J. L. Pritchard, showing that "This present Monday, the 17th of July, 1843, will be performed Otway's Celebrated Tragedy of Venice Preserved," to be followed by a comic song by Mr. Gourlay and a favourite ballad by Miss Woulds, and concluding with the "Domestic Melo-Drama entitled the Dream at Sea." On Aug. 14, 1843, the Leeds Theater offered as a headliner "American Minstrels," with Susan Hopley, at half price, and "The Vicissitudes of a Maid Servant."

Social Invention Declared Urgent Need of Present

Dr. Merriam Says Issues Call for Highest Talents of the Race

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO — Social invention should be encouraged in the future just as mechanical invention has been fostered in the past, according to Dr. Charles E. Merriam, professor of political science at the University of Chicago, and recently appointed member of the National Planning Board.

Dr. Merriam's ideas about the new social order are enunciated in his contribution to a series of lectures by various authors published under the name of "Needed Readjustments in Higher Education" by the University of Chicago Press. The book is edited by Dr. William S. Gray, professor of education at the university.

"The most urgent need of the time," said Dr. Merriam, "is the development of facility in social invention and in the appreciation of the significance of such inventions throughout the entire community. There are those who have urged a moratorium on physical invention so that social invention might catch up with it, but a sounder policy is that of speeding up the rate of social inventiveness in individuals and in the community as a whole."

The problem of the future as Dr. Merriam sees it, is a problem of social engineering which will call for the highest talents of the race to set right the tensions and torsions of our perplexed social situation. Many of the changes may be novel, unusual, even revolutionary.

Tolerance toward various new views is urged by this authority on political science who claims that the new point of view assumes that there will be an atmosphere friendly to the growth of new ideas and institutions. It presupposes that "taboos will not be invoked against the novel and the unusual in social contrivance, and that there will be a tolerant attitude toward social experimentation, even if experiment is not always successful and at times results in trouble and loss."

"Just as mechanical invention cannot develop rapidly in an atmosphere unfriendly to mechanics and to the use of new types of machines," he writes, "so social invention cannot flourish in a situation where all suggestions are frowned down or regarded with suspicion, or where the suggestion of change is resented as an attack upon our cherished institutions.

"The new orientation is possible in a type of civic education directed toward a future characterized by rapid social and political change; toward invention, adaptation, and readjustment in the world of government on an equal basis with invention and change in the world of physical science.

"This involves a revolutionary change from control by tradition and taboo to control by design and purpose and plan; to a situation in which government is dominated by the spirit of science and animated by values growing out of the new world of discovery and invention.

"The politics of our day faces the future and may aid in the gigantic task of reconstruction under the changed conditions of modern life, an order of things governmental, adapted to the new conditions into which we are swiftly coming. This is a task not of prophecy but of practical adjustment.

"In cities, counties, states, in rural areas, in the nation and between nations, the process of reorganization is destined to proceed at a rapid rate in the immediate future, and master-workmen must be prepared to accept the new conditions laid down by modern technology and science, as well as by the ideologies of the past or the immemorial customs with which we are endowed by time."

Better Than Charity

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Education Free From Political Influence Urged

Dr. Holmes Addresses Gathering of Superintendents in Boston

Education floundering in a bog of politics in an effort to administer to a nation never so sorely in need of its services, was depicted today by Dr. H. W. Holmes, dean of the Graduate School of Education of Harvard University.

Dr. Holmes made his plea for the emancipation of education from politics before the New England Teacher-Preparation Association in Gardner Auditorium, at the Massachusetts State House today. The pernicious effect of politics is so widespread, he said, that it is doubtful if the traditional method of selecting school committees by popular vote should be retained.

Politics as it impinges on the schools takes the "insidious form," according to him, of controling the appointments of teachers, thereby often debasing the quality of the instruction obtainable.

Education can ill-sustain any dissipation of its power at this time, he continued, for it finds in the current economic and social temper of the nation an unprecedented opportunity to extend its boons.

The bars raised against child labor are bound to pour children into the schools, he explained.

"If we succed in controlling our economic life so as to lift everybody above the level of want," he continued, "there will be more leisure for both young and old; and greater leisure means greater need for the resources which are the product of education."

The very problem of the depression was interpreted by Dr. Holmes as a challenge to education, for, he said, it is to the resources of education that nations must resort if difficult social and economic problems are to be solved in behalf of a stable economy.

The training of teachers, especially under state requirements for certification, involves much pedagogical racketeering, he charged. The problem of keeping the school clean of politics is closely allied, according to him, to the problem of maintaining honest standards in the training of teachers, standards which have been lowered under the commercial value of a degree in education.

"Unless political chicanery, matched by pedagogical chicanery, swamps us, we shall," he averred, "move forward to new and realistic standards in the training of teachers, such as have been raised in other professions."

Four Million Jobs Are Out of Politics

(Continued from Page 1)

people from the list of those still unemployed back to work during the winter months so that we can honestly say as a nation that this winter is not going to be like last winter nor the winter before."

To Get Away from Dole

Of the 4,000,000, the President pointed out, 2,000,000 are today on "what we might just as well call, frankly, a dole." When any man or woman goes on a dole, he said, something happens to them mentally and the quicker they are taken off the dole, the better it is for them during the rest of their lives. In addition there are others who probably ought to have been on the dole but were too proud to ask for relief.

"We want to help that type of American family," the President said.

The civil works program was described by the President as a "partnership between the Federal Government, the state governments and the local governments." Each division, he added, "is expected to and is going to do its share." Terming speed an essential, he promised that the federal authorities are going to coöperate with local agents in putting the plan to work quickly.

"I am very confident," he concluded, "that the mere fact of giving real wages to 4,000,000 Americans who are today not getting wages is going to do more to relieve suffering and to lift the morale of the nation than anything undertaken before."

States Informed of Quota

State officials were told before they left what their first quota of jobs would be. The quotas were fixed 75 per cent on the basis of population and 25 per cent on the size of relief rolls. One million of the 4,000,000 jobs were held in reserve for allotment later. Approximately half of this reserve will be jobs on federal projects, Mr. Hopkins said today.

Some of the largest job quotas were New York 297,000; Pennsylvania 253,500; Illinois 186,750; Texas 143,250; California 132,750; and Michigan 120,000. The Civil Works Administration will soon designate how many jobs in each state are to be given to people now on relief rolls and how many to other unemployed persons. Persons on relief rolls will not have to go through the United States reëmployment offices, but others will.

Special ways of caring for unemployed women will be discussed at a conference of nationally prominent women to be held at the White House, with Mrs. Roosevelt as hostess. The needs of the single woman will be particularly considered, Mr. Hopkins said. Among the organizations to be represented at the conference are the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, the National Consumers' League, National Council of Women, Junior Leagues of America, Y. W. C. A., Daughters of the American Revolution, National Association of Travelers' Aid Societies, American Association of University Women, American Red Cross, the Family Welfare Association and the National Education Association.

Port Officer Served Without Pay 11 Years But Now Gets $12,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—After having resigned as chairman of the Port of New York Authority, a post which he held for 11 years without remuneration, Mr. John F. Galvin has been reappointed to that body to fill a position made for him and paying a salary of $12,000 a year. Mr. Galvin's new title is Director of Port Development and his pay is the highest of any worker in the organization.

Appointment of Mr. Galvin was the result of a unanimous vote at a meeting presided over by Maj.-Gen. George R. Dyer, Mr. Galvin's successor as chairman. The action was taken after the members had decided that his services were too valuable to be dispensed with.

Mr. Galvin's chief job will be to direct further work on the midtown Hudson Tunnel, the preliminary work on which was done during his administration as chairman, which also saw the financing and putting in operation of four inter-state bridges and the building of the Holland Tunnel.

Mr. Galvin, who explained in his resignation Oct. 29 that he could not continue in the non-paying post because of his business affairs, was appointed in 1923 by Gov. Alfred E. Smith. The chairmanship of the Port Authority came to Mr. Galvin upon Mr. George S. Silzer's retirement to become Governor of New Jersey. The Authority, which is bi-partisan, comprises 12 commissioners, six from New York and six from New Jersey.

Nova Scotian Fishermen Improve in Oyster Packing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRURO, N. S.—Noticeable improvement in the method employed by Bras d'Or fishermen in the packing of oysters was reported by Dr. Cumming, Director of Marketing, upon his return to Halifax from a trip through the farming country of Cape Breton Island.

During his visit to Cape Breton Dr. Cumming was visiting a number of farmers' clubs engaged in the production and selling of farm products, but he also spent a short time among the oyster fishers of the Bras d'Or lakes. He stated that he had found these people keenly interested in creating new markets for their product.

The trade in Halifax has been buying more Bras d'Or oysters than formerly. Fortunately an inspection service, provided by the Department of Fisheries of the Federal Government, has resulted in a decided improvement in the pack, Dr. Cumming said, and this had given the trade more confidence than heretofore in making purchases.

Mellons Give To Relief Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 16—Pledges of $150,000 each have been made to the welfare fund campaign by Mr. A. W. Mellon, one-time Secretary of the Treasury, and his brother, Mr. R. B. Mellon. These and other gifts have brought the fund's total to the half-way mark in the $2,837,000 drive. The Mellon contribution was $30,000 larger than their pledges last year.

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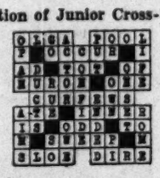
Solution of Junior Cross-Word



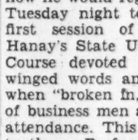
Boston Snapshots

Pen Mightier Than Sword—Maj.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler, stormy petrel of the Marine Corps and warlike scion of a peace-loving Quaker family, has battled long and strenuously against evils at home and abroad. The drive which he started some years ago against political gangdom and corruption in Philadelphia, on behalf of more law-abiding elements of the city government, seems to have borne fruit at last in the overthrow of the old machine in the recent election. This is just one of many efforts made by the general which had far-reaching results—at which he can look back with satisfaction in his new book, "Old Gimlet Eye." Laying aside the sword he seized the pen yesterday in the Jordan Marsh Annex. Seating himself below the elevated parade of animals led by Mickey Mouse, he set to work to autograph about 100 copies of the book. The flow of ink was repeatedly stopped, however, by the arrival of old cronies and by the appearance of members of the Marine Corps League.

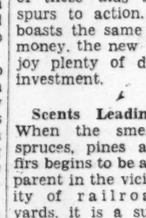
From Horses to Words—In Revolutionary days the use of the Old South Church as a stable for horses did not commend itself to George Washington. We do not know just how he would regard its devotion on Tuesday night to Pegasus. For the first session of Prof. Neilson C. Hanay's State University Extension Course devoted to the pursuit of winged words and their proper use when "broken fn," a large gathering of business men and women were in attendance. This group listened intently as Professor Hanay pointed out that although the average person does a great deal of thinking, he does not have the words with which to "adequately and precisely express" the ideas within him. "What is the use of thinking," said the lecturer, "if we cannot put thinking into words?" For 10 years he has been giving these courses in vocabulary building. In cities surrounding Boston, he has found that they are largely attended by school teachers, but in Boston itself business people seem to show the most enthusiasm for the subject.

Time Payments—It has cost plenty of money to make sure that everyone in the new Federal Building may have plenty of time—at least from the standpoint of the number of clocks installed. The 600 electric timepieces now adorning the walls cost $9000. The office of the United States Marshall is honored with ten of these aids to punctuality and spurs to action. The Clerk's office boasts the same number. If time is money, the new building should enjoy plenty of dividends from this investment.

Scents Leading to Christmas—When the smell of freshly cut spruces, pines and firs begins to be apparent in the vicinity of railroad yards, it is a sure sign that Christmas is drawing very near. Some of these trees, separated from their coniferous families in the north woods in order to form the center of many human family circles, are being distributed by truck already. Each of them, as it stops to unload, is immediately surrounded by hordes of children.



Get Acquainted With Cars—"Good-by, my dear! It's been so delightful to see you again. Give my love to the children!" The door of Mrs. Smith's car slams dramatically shut, she waves a last farewell and steps on the starter. Dead silence is the only result. Mrs. Smith has taken no thought for her battery or, indeed, for the changing of oil, for the last three months. Embarrassing moments such as this will be avoided by the 60 wise women who are really getting acquainted with their faithful conveyances, by attending the new State University Extension course entitled "What Every Woman Operator Should Know About an Automobile, to Avoid Repair Bills." No longer will these ladies be haunted by vague fears of the possible failure of their cars to respond to the touch of this or that button. Quarts of oil in the crankcase will be as familiar to them as eggs in omelettes. Too rich a mixture in the carbureter will be as obnoxious as too much salt in soup.



Bad Faith Is Again Charged to Inquiry Into Overton Vote

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 16 (AP)—Senator Tom Connally (D.) of Texas, chairman of the Senate committee investigating the election of Senator John H. Overton (D.) of Louisiana, was forced to climb a fire escape and enter an upstairs window in order to reach the committee room in the Scottish Rite Cathedral today, as hundreds of persons massed in front of the building, seeking entrance to the hearing.

With the milling mass in front of the building preventing any entrance into the cathedral through the front doors, other officials and news men were forced to follow Senator Connally's lead up the fire escape and through the window in order to get in.

When the hearing finally got under way, it was again thrown into turmoil when Mr. John G. Holland, the committee's investigator, again denounced the Senate committee, charging it "was not seriously seeking to get evidence into the record."

Mr. Holland's outburst, the third in open session, came after Senator M. M. Logan (D.) of Kentucky, a member of the committee, and Mr. Connally had pleaded with the crowd to stop the applause and cheers, and threatened to take the hearing away from New Orleans if the spectators did not stop interrupting.

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Wives as Home Treasurers Found Security Against Budget Deficits

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Wife control of the family pocket-book keeps homes out of financial difficulties, it is indicated by a survey conducted by the Household Finance Corporation, according to the results announced here.

"Husband is away all day," it is stated in the conclusions, "and absentee management is seldom successful. Wives who run the checkbook are more apt to have a savings account for a rainy day. Husband and wife spending without consulting each other leads into difficulties.'

Families in the United States, the survey indicated, have recently improved management of their financial affairs. Fewer are going on "spending sprees" and more are budgeting and operating their expenses in a businesslike way to meet current revenues.

Mr. Burr Blackburn, research director of the corporation, analyzed the conditions which caused 135,815 in 91 cities to obtain loans during the first seven months of this year. He found that 80 per cent borrowed for purposes classed as constructive, or to meet emergencies arising from adversity and other conditions not wholly of their own making.

Only 7.7 per cent obtained loans to recoup from an evident failure to keep ordinary expenses within their incomes. Fourteen per cent borrowed, upon reëmployment, to pay bills accumulated during unemployment.

Jews Dislike Rules On Entry to Palestine

JERUSALEM, Nov. 16 (AP)—Jews are deeply indignant at regulations recently instituted by the Palestine Government to prevent the entry of unauthorized Hebrew immigrants, it became known today.

Striking at the new regulations, the Jewish agency executive not only demanded the withdrawal of some of the rules but asked revision of the rest.

The regulations were directed against Jews crossing the frontier without certificates from immigration authorities and Jewish visitors, admitted on temporary permits, overstaying and settling.

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Coal Strikers Decide to Work

TAMAQUA, Penna., Nov. 16 (AP)—The 5500 striking anthracite miners in the Panther Creek Valley district of the "lower" hard coal region yesterday decided again to return to work. The miners struck several days ago, demanding higher pay for cleaning out debris in places where they are assigned to work. Union leaders previously decided that work should be resumed pending negotiations with the operators, but the workers at first refused to heed the union heads.

Pittsburgh Called NRA Testing Ground

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 16—The nation is watching Pittsburgh as the testing ground of the National Recovery Administration's program to establish coöperation between labor and capital, according to Mr. Frederick Vining Fisher, field representative of the NRA.

Mr. Fisher, who addressed the Pittsburgh Chapter of the National Association of Cost Accountants yesterday, declared there was no danger of a dictatorship being set up in America, unless NRA should fail. Then, he held, the only alternative would be Fascism or Communism.

"We were in danger of some such thing a year ago, but today the danger is past unless we fail," he continued. "The people are the dictators today. Now it is up to the public to realize what NRA is."

Rajah Pays High Tribute To Christian Missionaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRAS, India—High tribute was paid by the Raja of Ramnad to the work of Christian missionaries for expansion of mass education and to other benevolent activities, in a speech he made at Thiruppatur, near Madras, while laying the foundation stone of a new Swedish Mission building.

"The cause of education in western countries," he said, "is mostly a non-State concern. It is out of private enterprise that such public institutions are founded and run in their countries, and the less we depend upon the State for such purposes the better for our country."

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New York Plum Called Gesture For Party Unity

Roosevelt-Smith Peace Declared Movement to Trap Tiger

NEW YORK, Nov. 15—A well-defined movement for peace between the Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Alfred E. Smith factions of the Democratic Party was on today following the naming of Mr. James J. Hoey, close personal and political friend of Mr. Smith, to the post of Collector of Internal Revenue of the Second New York District, yesterday.

The appointment preceded by a few hours a call by Mr. Smith at the White House—the first he has made since Mr. Roosevelt became President. This call was on the invitation of one of the President's secretaries and, while it was described by Mr. Smith as purely social, much political significance is read into it by both Democrats and Republicans here.

"Smith Man" Helped McKee

The naming of Mr. Hoey to one of the most important revenue posts in the country came as a surprise in many quarters. Mr. Hoey has long been a "Smith man" and had a major rôle in the Smith-for-President campaign of 1928 and again last year. As a member of the Tammany delegation in Chicago he voted for Mr. Smith to the last. He broke with Tammany, however, in the mayoralty campaign here this year, coming out for Mr. Joseph V. McKee for mayor after Mr. McKee was brought into the race by Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General and national and state Democratic chairman. His name was written in on the McKee slate for election as borough president of Manhattan. Mr. Smith soon afterward indorsed the Hoey candidacy, although he had previously indorsed Mr. Samuel Levy, Tammany candidate for borough president.

Mr. Hoey said today he expected to continue to play an active part in city politics and intimated he would work toward effecting a change in the Democratic leadership here.

"The rank and file of the local Democratic organization is composed of decent, honest men and women," he said. "Those who were the leaders of the Recovery Party movement have no quarrel with these people whatever. We are opposed, however, to the present leadership, in that it has forgotten service to the people and the principles of the party.

No Plums for Tiger

"I will participate in the movement to set up a new leadership. I will follow any honest, Democratic leadership which is in step with the President and his policies. It is hard to say just how the job is to be done, and it may be that we must have a totally new organization, instead of a reorganization."

This makes it clearer than ever before that the Tammany leader and his chief ally, John H. McCooey, boss of Brooklyn and member of the Democratic National Committee, are out of federal patronage picture, and that any plums the Administration has to pass on to the faithful will go to Democrats, who are lined up with the Farley-Flynn faction, rather than to those who are identified with the Curry-McCooey wing of the party.

Previous appointments throughout the whole nation—and especially in New York and Massachusetts—have indicated that Smith followers also would be left out in the cold, but the appointment of Mr. Hoey is interpreted as disproving this and at the same time throwing into the discard Mr. Farley's previous patronage ruling that one of the chief requisites which applicants for federal jobs must have was that they were for Mr. Roosevelt before Chicago.

Tammany spokesmen are saying nothing for publication, but it was intimated by one of the foremost figures in the hall today that the view in the Wigwam was that Mr. Farley had made another mistake if he thought Mr. Smith's influence in Tammany Hall was sufficient to overthrow the Curry leadership even with Mr. Farley's backing.

Meanwhile, plans are being forwarded to make the Fusion movement state wide. The thought has been voiced that a coalition of independent Democrats and Republicans might be possible by nominating an independent Democrat for Governor and a Republican for Senator.

Judge Seabury was seen as the most logical candidate for the Governorship.

Akron's Jobless Get Unused Classrooms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Akron, Ohio

UNUSED schoolrooms in Akron have been made available to the hundreds who are enrolling in the unemployed classes. Lending support to the program of the County Work Relief Educational Council, the Board of Education authorized use of vacant rooms during the daytime.

The classes will be conducted without expense to the board, since teachers will be paid $15 a week for 15 hours' work by the United States Government, and funds for necessary supplies are being raised publicly. Teachers receiving charity or who are eligible for charity are now eligible for teaching positions.

Subjects offered in the schools range from trades to arts and cultural courses. Materials, furnished by public donations, range from coal for the forging classes to paints and brushes for art instruction. Issuance of $300,000 in Board of Education scrip has been authorized with which to pay a part of teachers' salaries and the school operating expenses for the remainder of the year 1933.

Slavic Women Seeking Harmony Among Neighbors

Antagonism of Past Wars Offset at Meeting of Racial Kin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia—Uniting of the Slavic races was the ideal which inspired the third congress of "The Union of Slavic Women," just held here.

Participation in the congress of a large Bulgarian delegation was an outstanding feature of the gathering. The first meeting of this union was held in Prague in 1929 and the second in Warsaw, but at neither were Bulgarian delegates present.

Having fought in the World War against the other Slav groups, and suffered defeat at their hands, the Bulgarians long refused to participate in Slavic reunions. But little by little a reconciliation is being effected.

Bulgaria is beginning to look with more favor on her Slavic relatives and no group at this third congress of Slavic women was so heartily cheered as the Bulgarian delegation, led by Bulgaria's foremost woman lawyer, Mrs. Dimitrana Ivanova. There were present also Russian, Czechoslovakian, Slovak, Polish, Ukrainian and Yugoslavian delegates.

To Promote Harmony

Methods were discussed for promoting harmony and good will and cultural intercourse among all the Slavic peoples, and resolutions were adopted, recommending an exchange of teachers and students, the translation of works from one language into the others, mutual visiting in all the Slav lands, and the giving of Slavic plays from various sources in all the Slavic countries.

The congress, however, showed how much easier it is to vote good resolutions than to apply them, for when it attempted to adopt an official language irreconcilable differences of opinion appeared and the question had to be dropped. The Bulgarian and Yugloslav women proposed the Russian language, but the Polish women refused to accept it, because many Poles are unable to forget the long period of forced subjection to Russian absolutism.

Antagonism Still Exists

Similar feelings appeared to be cherished by many Ukranians toward Poles, by some Slovaks toward Czechs, and some Croatians toward Serbs. So there are still deep-seated antagonisms. But it is hoped that they can be solved like the language question at this congress. That was simply removed from the order of the day and every Slav language was made official for the time being.

One of the most popular features of the congress was a reception given by Queen Marie. After the meetings were finished delegates went on a long tour through Yugoslavia as guests of the state.

Coöperation Needed Of United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—No system for the continuance of international relations will succeed without the participation of the United States, and in the absence of that country from the League of Nations lies the inherent weakness of the League, as recently shown in the Sino-Japanese situation. This statement was made by Prof. A. Zimmern, professor of international affairs at the Oxford University, in the first of a series of lectures on Great Britain's foreign policy under the auspices of the National Council of Education.

Some political arrangement between the leading governments of the world is needed rather than an economic nostrum to provide the necessary confidence, assurance and trust needed for the revival of business and good will between nations.

The position of Great Britain is of great importance in the study of the international problem, he declared. Long experience, he noted, in world affairs, the situation of the country, the character of her statesmen and her power at sea have made Great Britain the most influential country in the world.

The British foreign policy has as its permanent objectives peace, trade and fundamental decency, that is, she is always ready to help those in distress, said Professor Zimmern. The policy is independent from politics. From 1815 to 1900 England's foreign policy was divided into Europe on one hand and on the other the rest of the world. The foreign policy of the latter depended largely on the supremacy of her navy.

The results of the war showed more clearly the connection between economic resources and military preparedness, and increased the relative importance of the overseas world.

Six Canadian Steamers Carry Apples in One Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRURO, N. S.—The weekly apple shipments supplied by Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd., showed that six steamers loaded 61,543 barrels of apples in the week ending Nov. 5, bringing the total shipped to date to 650,969 barrels. In the same week last year 16,884 barrels were shipped and the total to date was 236,734 barrels.

The Manchester division took 8325 barrels to Manchester; Transylvania, 11,500 to Glasgow; Cairnglen, 8804 to Newcastle; Drottingholm, 25 to Gothenburg; Cairnvolona, 30,645 to London; Pennland, 2244 to Antwerp.

London has imported 219,094; Liverpool, 176,090; Manchester, 75,216; Glasgow, 49,688; Cardiff, 45,680; Newcastle, 37,625; Hull, 13,364; Southampton, 8012; Avonmouth, 6843; Hamburg, 6329; Antwerp, 5510; Gothenburg, 25; Bristol, 7493.

Apple shipments from Port Williams in the week of Oct. 28 included Aslaug, 16,375 barrels; Juan, 8741 barrels. In the week ending Nov. 4, they were Calabria, 16,094 barrels; Agnete, 15,943 barrels.

Welcomed by a Gracious Queen

Courtesy of Yugoslav Press Bureau to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Queen Marie of Yugoslavia Meets Slavic Women

Swedish Horses Win Military Trophy By 'No-Fault' Jumps at New York Show

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 15—The International Military Trophy, most coveted prize for army horse show teams, is being packed today for the Swedish Army jumpers to take home with them. This team won the trophy by one of the most superb displays of horsemanship the United States has seen at the closing session of the National Horse Show's golden jubilee last night.

Capt. Ernest Hallberg, up on Aida; Count Gustav Frederick Von Rosen, astride Kornett, and Lieut. Herbert Sachs, riding Orient, thrilled a crowd of 15,000 in Madison Square Garden when they jumped the difficult course, each with a perfect score.

The United States Army team with four faults got second place; the Irish Free State trio, with 15 faults, was third, and the Czechoslovakian Army team, with 21 faults, was fourth. The Canadian Army team, having scored 43 faults, was out of the ribbons. The brown mare Aida, one of the "stars" of the Swedish stables, belongs to the Crown Prince of Sweden.

Jumping has become one of the chief features of the national show, and this year it was practically the only part of the long program in which the entries measured up to the excellence of old-time exhibitions. So effectively has the automobile and motortruck usurped the place of the horse in transport that the finer bred horses are today used exclusively for pleasure and sport. They have gone from the roads, and few good ones are seen even on the bridle paths. Indeed, this horse show proved that not many good ones are found even in the tanbark ring. With them has disappeared—or is disappearing—many of the fine appurtenances which used to go with fine horses.

This was brought home to horse lovers yesterday afternoon when the class for roadsters was brought on. Instead of showing them to the elegant wagons of other days, they were shown to racing sulkies, which was seen by many critics as a rescinding of a rule of the National Horse Show Association, which heretofore has been so strict in enforcing the proper equipage and equipment for horses shown in exhibitions under its auspices. There were only five entries in this class, which 15 years and more ago was one of the features of national shows. Brunswick and Frederick, bay stallions owned by Mr. R. B. Minton and Mr. Robert H. McCray, were first and reserve, deservedly.

Another outstanding entry in the show was Mountain Echo in the $1000 championship sweepstake for three-gaited saddle horses over 14.2 and not exceeding 15.2 hands. This gelding, which is owned by Jane's Place, was in top form. He possesses beauty, action, conformation and manners—everything necessary for the perfect walk-trot-canter pleasure horse. Lady Mary, a brilliant chestnut mare owned by Mr. Carleton Tobey, was second, and Sally Lou, a black mare owned by Cedar Brook Farm, was third. Lady Mary, who is only 5 years old, gave promise of developing into a great mare.

The competition among five-gaited saddle horses for the Louis Kaiser cup was another feature of the closing day. These horses were shown by women amateur riders, professionals having been barred. The blue ribbon went to Silver Threads, a gray mare owned and ridden by Miss Anne R. Freeman. Beau Woolfe, a black gelding owned by Miss Violet June Horter and Mr. William J. Young and ridden by Miss Horter, was placed second; Electra, bay mare owned and ridden by Miss Frances M. Dodge, was third and Rex Jean, black gelding owned and ridden by Miss Clare W. Faitoute, was fourth.

The most unusual development of the show was the abandonment of straight championship classes in favor of sweepstakes.

Southern Colleges Aid States' Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—A discussion of state development programs to be adopted in coöperation with the Tennessee Valley Authority was conducted at a conference of executives of southern colleges, held here recently. Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, North Carolina, Kentucky, Virginia and Mississippi sent representatives to the conference.

Dr. H. A. Morgan, president of the University of Tennessee and member of the T. V. A., told the college executives the T. V. A. expects them to aid in formulating programs for the economic and social developments in the states interested in the Tennessee Valley development.

Chairmen for the various states were appointed, and each chairman is to form a group of leaders in his state to map out a state program.

Von Papen to Decide Germany's Policies In Saar Territory

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Nov. 16—Vice-Chancellor Franz von Papen was appointed plenipotentiary for the Reich's Government in all questions affecting the Saar territory at the Cabinet meeting Nov. 14. He will thus play an important rôle in an area Germany hopes to regain by the 1935 plebiscite.

The Cabinet meeting, the first after the election, sanctioned a number of decrees, including approval of a draft law for the protection of animals and particularly heavy penalties for vivisection other than in institutions officially permitted to practice vivisection "in the interest of scientific knowledge." Only after publication of the full text of this law will it be possible to judge the extent to which vivisection will really be restricted.

The new Reich's Corporation of Culture was opened today by Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda. Music, drama, literature and all the arts are represented in this central body which will generally supervise cultural arts.

"No accusation of the past," Dr Goebbels declared, "has hit us so badly as the one that National Socialism is cultural barbarism and must lead ultimately to annihilation of the cultural life of our people. We have liberated the creative powers of the German nation once more. May it unhindered unfold and bear rich fruit on the tree of the new nationhood. That is the purpose of the Reich's cultural corporation."

Women Show Skill Managing Modern Apartment Buildings

Cooking, Care of Puppies, and Furniture Just a Few Subjects They Must Know, American Woman's Association Told in New York

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 — Women apartment house managers must be prepared to teach brides how to light gas stoves and scramble eggs and instruct bachelor tenants in the best arrangement of furniture and the care and feeding of puppies, said Miss Dorothy Doty of the Taylor Construction Company at a dinner Monday at the American Woman's Association.

The dinner was one of a series designed to point the way to new opportunities for women in business and the professions, and it was attended both by women who have won places for themselves in this field and by those who are looking for employment.

Miss Doty told the audience that the woman apartment manager must be a good judge of character in dealing with tenants and employees, have the ability to sell apartments to tenants and manage from 25 to 30 employees, have a capacity for hard work and a willingness to work long hours even on holidays and Sundays, be competent to collect back rents, have a sense of humor, and know how to arrange furniture and develop color schemes.

Mrs. Helen Duey Hoffman, consultant to the housing division of the federal public works emergency administration, who presided, discussed the high cost to society of bad housing. Miss Helen Alfred, executive secretary of the National Public Housing Conference, told of some of the new developments planned in housing, and Dr. Mary DeGarmo Bryan, associate professor of household arts at Teachers' College, described training for new jobs in housing.

Among those present to answer questions were Dr. Antoinette Wood, housing expert; Miss Margaret Stein, who has studied what apartment houses have to offer children in New York City; Mrs. Louisa Thomas, resident manager for Phipps; Miss Clara Tice, renting agent; and Miss Elizabeth Coit, architect, who is now engaged in working out a proposed new subsistence homestead development.

Home Care for Pupils Is Idaho School Goal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TWIN FALLS, Idaho—"Not a neglected child in Twin Falls Junior High School" is the ambitious goal of the welfare committee of the junior high school Parent-Teacher Association of which Mrs. A. J. Peavey Sr. is chairman.

That not one child in school may be undernourished, a hot lunch program is being launched. A clothing exchange, operated like a store, where children may come and select the garments they most need, without embarrassment to them, is another project to be set up. Installation of showers and a tub will furnish accommodations for those who lack sufficient bathing facilities in their own homes.

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WBAL	Baltimore	WCKY	Cincinnati
WMAL	Wash., D. C.	WSM	Nashville
WBZ	Boston	WMC	Memphis
WBZA	Springfield	WSB	Atlanta
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Are you an unfortunate who has never tasted REAL HASH?

CORNED BEEF HASH is either gloriously good or pretty terrible. Lots of people have never eaten any but the latter kind, made of scraps and thrown together into an uninteresting jumble.

But, there's another kind, the good old New England kind, so downright delicious that those who know it regard it as America's finest feast. That's the kind that comes to you ready to heat and eat in the Prudence can, for it's made the old "down East" way in an immaculate New England kitchen.

No scraps or left-overs are in Prudence Hash—no skin, no gristle. It is made of finest, tenderest, young beef and choicest, mealy potatoes which are boiled in the same water as the meat, but *after* the meat has been removed and the fat skimmed off. It takes only three minutes to serve Prudence Hash, smoking hot and browned to a flaky crust. And, here's more good news—a man's-sized serving costs but six cents.

Only a very careless grocer would be without popular Prudence Hash these days, *but*, make absolutely sure you get the *Prudence* brand.

Monitor Readers: *If your grocer does not have Prudence Hash in stock, send us his name and 10c and we will mail you a single-portion tin.*

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P.S. If you are a canny provider for emergencies, such as when unexpected guests "drop in," get a few cans of Prudence Beef Stew and Prudence Lamb Stew. They're grand.

Why Brush Teeth
In a Way That Doesn't Save Them?

The Surest Way
To Have Clean Teeth Is to Free Them From Film

You brush your teeth, but does that brushing clean them?

Don't your teeth discolor? Doesn't tartar form and make them unsightly?

Despite your brushing, aren't you often disappointed with your teeth's appearance?

You remove the debris, but not the film — that tenacious film. Even after brushing you can feel it with your tongue.

That film is what discolors. It holds decaying food particles in contact with the teeth.

There is now a way to keep free from that film. It is embodied in a tooth paste called Pepsodent.

This is to urge that you prove it. See for yourself how it removes the film which causes stain and tartar and makes teeth unattractive.

Then you will know how to keep teeth whiter. How to help keep them tartar-free.

Prove That Pepsodent Ends That Film

Pepsodent is called the special film-removing tooth paste. When you use it, you will know the reason.

The basis is a special cleansing and polishing material. Its object is to remove film — safely, thoroughly.

Some cleansing materials remove film but scratch enamel. Others are safe but too soft to be effective. That fact made the development of the ideal material seem impossible.

But, after 13 years, the ideal material was developed. It is accepted as one of the great dental discoveries of the day. This new material is unique in film-removing power. It is twice as soft as those commonly used in tooth pastes. Thus it is absolutely safe.

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Night Club Color Given to Taverns In Massachusetts

Legal Affairs Committee Reports Favorably on Women's Admittance

Massachusetts' own contribution to liquor control, the tavern, with its festive capacity greatly augmented in committee, will be favorably reported to the Legislature today or tomorrow by the Joint Committee on Legal Affairs.

As originally set forth the tavern was a superannuated descendant of the saloon; as it is now liberalized by the Legal Affairs Committee it resembles both the night club and the saloon, for the provisions were added that women might be granted access and that entertainment might be permitted.

Consequently the tavern stands forth as a composite of the wild life of the mauve decade and the more festive phases of the prohibition era.

Two Questions on Ballot

A significant proposal, containing more than meets the eye, was made by Representative John Derham, who urged the Legal Affairs Committee, of which he is a member, to submit two questions on municipal ballots. The first would be as to whether hard liquor sales will be licensed, and the second is whether or not liquor shall be sold by the glass or the bottle.

To all appearances such a provision would extend the power of the municipalities to determine how they want liquor sold, if at all. It would give them certainly the right to elect or reject hotels, taverns, clubs and restaurants as purveyors of liquor.

On the other hand, it could be interpreted as a political strategy of great astuteness. With such a provision the tavern might be pushed through the Legislature, on the grounds that municipalitieh could take it or leave it. This would definitely militate against exclusion by the State of the tavern.

Again it would tend to make the cities profitable liquor centers, for the dry sentiment is in the smaller localities, with recent canvasses indicating the large cities are extremely wet.

The small municipalities would probably reject glass liquor sales, legalizing merely package dispensaries, thus enabling the larger centers to capture the bulk of the liquor traffic. The old "booze train" that took inebriate natives from wet cities back to dry communities could be expected to return.

Further Liberalization Sought

Further liberalization of the liquor control law was sought today by Representative Alfred W. Ingalls, who urged the Legal Affairs Committee to give the 2200 drug stores in the Commonwealth the right to sell liquor without a prescription.

Mr. Ingalls asserted that druggists are discriminated against under the present bill in that they must obtain certification from the State Board of Pharmacy and may sell only medicinal liquor. It appears that the druggists desire to dispense rum but that they object to being regarded as ordinary rum dispensers, for they rebel at obtaining a package store license on the grounds that this would make them liquor dealers.

As the bill stands on the threshold of the House, it is more liberal than when it came from the hands of the Special Commission on Liquor Legislation. The bill will provide for sales in restaurants, hotels, clubs, taverns and package stores, with the tavern augmented by women and song.

The Senate Ways and Means Committee reported against increasing the Alcoholic Beverage Commission from three to five members and rejected the recommendation that liquor inspectors should be selected apart from the civil service law Both of these provisions may be interpreted as a tighening of the law, for they centralize responsibility and increase efficiency in the first instance, and minimize the effect of politics on the enforcement of the law in the second.

Probably all the issues will be contested again on the floor of the House and Senate, with the tavern the major target of the controversy. The method of distributing licenses, the number of licenses to be distributed, the fixing of a tax to eliminate the speakeasy and at the same time to provide revenue are all vital issues to be weathered in the legislative storm.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	N. E. Agriculture ...	Puccini opera,	Five o'clock revue:	Skippy sketch.....
5:15	Monitor Views News.	'Gianna Schicchi'	popular	Dance music.....
5:30	Singing Lady.....	String quartet....	All-American Boy.	Melody Mart.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Eva Gingras, songs	Dance music.....	Stamp Adventurers
6:00	Mitzi Green's Party,	Evening Tattler;	Reports; talk.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	with juvenile stars	records; talks...	Dance music.....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; sports.....	News; pianist	Football Reporter.	Organ recital.....
6:45	Lowell Thomas.....	Paccini, violinist..	Merry-Go-Round .	Little Italy.....
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.....	Saluate program..	Myrt and Marge..	Reports; news....
7:15	Three Musketeers....	Popular vocal.....	Just Plain Bill....	Fisher's Band.....
7:30	Laprel Quartet.....	Lum and Abner...	Voice of the Cello.	Dance program...
7:45	Tessie the Typist....	The Goldbergs....	Boske Carter.....	Raymond Pugh &
8:00	Captain Diamond's	Vallee Orchestra;	"Elmer E. Yess"..	Brunswick Orch.
8:15	Adventures, sketch..	Tom Howard;	Singin' Sam.....	N. E. Council talk
8:30	Talk series.....	Parker Steward;	Voice of America;	Organ recital and
8:45	Revelers Quartet.....	comedy duo; sket.	talks; music....	soloist .....
9:00	Death Valley Days,	Captain Henry's	Evan Evans; orch.	Tonart Singers ..
9:15	dramatic sketch....	Show Boat; Win-	George Gershwin;	Meyer Davis Le
9:30	Wayne King and his	ninger; soloists;	Kate Smith;	Paradis Band....
9:45	orchestra	comedy skit.....	Harry Richman..	Reports; news.....
10:00	Adolph Deutch's Or-	Paul Whiteman's	Sevitzky music;	Willard Robison's
10:15	chestra; soloists ...	Orchestra; Deems	Prof. R. E. Rogers	Deep River Orch.
10:30	Rockefeller Center:	Taylor; Rhythm	Camera Man talk.	News Service.....
10:45	speaker; music.....	Boys; soloists....	Reports; news..	Gladys Rice; Co-
11:00	Reports; sports.....	E.B.Rideout; news	Russian soloists	lumbia Orchestra
11:15	News flashes.....	Frances Alda, songs	and orchestra ..	Phil Regan, tenor
11:30	Fred Waring and his	Hollywood Greets	Isham Jones and	
11:45	Pennsylvanians	Radio City.....	his orchestra.....	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WEEI, Morning Home Circle, with Bob Emery.
11:00 WBZ, WEEI, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, "Books and Authors," Edwin Francis Edgett.
2:30 WAAB, "The Last of the Mohicans," recorded dramatization.
2:30 WEEI, "The Magic of Speech," with Dr. John Finley, Charles Dana Gibson.
2:30 WBZ, "Radio in 1920," Dr. Frank Conrad, founder of KDKA, Pittsburgh.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air.
2:45 WBZ, "Roaming the Earth With the RCA," short wave programs from 25 countries.
3:00 WEEI, Russian Grand Opera Company.
4:15 WEEI, Phil Cook's Playhouse.
4:30 WEEI, "The Modern Columbus," S. P. B. Mais, "Impressions of America."
4:35 WNAC, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:00 WBZ, Boston Salutes Radio City: Harvard Glee Club.

Dinner and After

8:30 WNAC, "The March of Time," dramatized news of the week.
9:00 WEEI, Fred Allen's Revue; Roy Atwell; Ferde Grofe's Orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Irvin S. Cobb; Al Goodman and his orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Football Show; Christy Walsh; Dana X. Bible; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker; Harry McNaughton; vocalists; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "Ironmaster"; narrator and concert band.
10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter" sketch, from Chicago.
10:00 WNAC, Olsen and Johnson; vocal groups; orchestra.
10:30 WAAB, Columbia News Service, radio "press" organization.
10:30 WBZ, "Labor's Tribute to Radio": William Green, speaker; "Symphony in Brass," Edwin Franko Goldman, conductor.
10:30 WEEI, "Lum and Abner's Friday Night Sociable."
10:45 WAAB, "Symphonic Strings," program from Montreal.
11:15 WEEI, "Glorifying Tin Pan Alley," with popular composers.
11:30 WBZ, Harvard-Brown Football Serenade: Brown Band.
12:15 WBZ, WEEI, "Broadway Theater Presents"; music and principals from current Broadway productions.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES (Shubert). Fannie Brice, 16 other stars, music, dancing, elaborate settings. 8:10.

"BLACKBIRDS" (Majestic). Preening their wings for flight towards New York at the end of the week. 8:15.

"MARY OF SCOTLAND" (Colonial). Play by author of last year's Pulitzer prize play, produced by Theater Guild and presented by American Theater Society with Helen Hayes, Philip Merivale and Helen Menken. 8:15.

"JEWEL ROBBERY" (Peabody Playhouse). A comedy of the smooth European type, well acted by The Stagers. 8:30.

"WHAT A WOMAN WANTS" (Strand-Huntington Avenue). The Gavin Players, headed by Irene Gavin, present this comedy of New England life, for the first time in Boston. Stage production at 3 and 8:30. Continuous movie show the rest of the day—main feature, "Morning Glory," with Katherine Hepburn and Douglas Fairbanks Jr.

Movies

STATE — Marie Dressler and Lionel Barrymore in "Christopher Bean." 12:30, 2:50, 5:10, 7:30, 9:50.

METROPOLITAN—Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians on stage. Ruth Chatterton in "Female" on screen. 11 a. m., 1:30, 4:10, 6:50, 9:10, 11:15.

UPTOWN—"The Private Life of King Henry VIII." Charles Laughton in notable picture at 3, 6:23, 9:45. Also some interesting short films and vaudeville including some good music. Charles Hector's orchestra. Opens at 1.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"I'm No Angel" and "'Tis Spring," held over for another week. Paramount at 9:06, 11:11 a. m., 1:16, 3:21, 5:26, 7:31, 9:36. Fenway at 11:40 a. m., 1:45, 3:50, 5:55, 8, 10:05.

KEITH'S—"Only Yesterday." Margaret Sullavan brings much freshness and charm to the screen in this well acted and adequately directed story. 10 a. m., 12:05, 2:30, 4:55, 7:20, 9:45.

BOSTON—Fred Stone and his daughter Paula delight their numerous friends in stage show. Richard Dix does his best in fair war flying story, "Ace of Aces." Fred Stone at 11:53 a. m., 3:01, 6:09, 9:04.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Jungle-Bound," "Indian Whoopees," "Riding the Skies," with other shorts, including some "movie tintypes" and two news reels. Continuous from 9 a. m.

Other Events

"PAINT, POWDER AND MAKE-UP"—Lecture by Ivard Strauss, Assistant Director of Dramatics at the New England Conservatory of Music. Du Buron Studio, 1126 Boylston Street, at 8:15.

STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION COURSES—New classes begin: "Poetry and Verse Writing," Room 18, Sever Hall, Harvard University, 7:30; "Juvenile Story Writing," Room 17, Sever Hall, Harvard University, 7:30; "Real Estate Law," Room 15, State House, 6; "Investing in Stocks and Bonds," Room 4, Harvard Hall, Harvard University, 7:30; "History in the Making," Old South Meeting House, Washington and Milk Streets, 6; "Finger Printing," Room 15, State House, 7:45.

SALON OF ALLIED ARTS—Literature, Music and Painting evening. At 389 Commonwealth Avenue, 8:15.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—"New Climbing Adventures," lecture in Field and Forest Club course by Miriam E. Underhill. 8.

QUOTA CLUB—Oriental travelogue by Sarah Root follows dinner at 6:30. At 264 Boylston Street.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—"The Balance of Power on the Pacific," lecture in South American series by Clarence Henry Haring. 8.

TOMORROW

UNIVERSITY CLUB—Lecture by Leonard Craske, sculptor, creator of the "Gloucester Fisherman." 10:45 a. m.

FOGG MUSEUM—Lecture by Prof. Samuel H. Cross on "Medieval Russian Churches." Subject: "Moscow." 4:30.

ART MUSEUM — Free guidance: "English Rooms," Mrs. Sayward, 11 a. m.

Britain Renews Efforts to Save Arms Conference

Statesmen Returning to Geneva to Seek Way Out of Deadlock

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 16—The Cabinet has decided after long deliberations that both Sir John Simon and Capt. Anthony Eden should go to Geneva to consult Mr. Arthur Henderson, president of the Disarmament Conference, with a view to finding a way out of the disarmament impasse.

The British Foreign Secretary and Undersecretary leave here tomorrow. As the new session of Parliament opens on Nov. 21 it is not considered likely that they will stay more than two days. But as it is thought to be possible that the French Foreign Minister, M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, will also go to Geneva, two days in such favorable circumstances would be sufficient to measure out the first steps of the long road back to armament reductions.

Meanwhile, no indications of any concrete plan have emerged from the Cabinet's deliberations. The British Government, however, still holds to the draft convention as offering a possible basis of agreement.

But if, as is being urged by many influential persons here, Britain agrees to Germany's receiving immediate qualitative equality — that is to say the right to possess a limited number of tanks, big guns, etc., at present denied to Germany—France, it is said, will raise the question of British guarantees in event of the convention being broken. This is the issue most observers here now believe is bound to arise sooner or later, and it will be very difficult for Britain to give France a satisfactory answer.

October Gas Use Sets Record

During last month, Massachusetts motorists used 53,329,000 gallons of gasoline, netting the State $1,599,870 in taxes, according to figures announced by Henry F. Long, State Tax Commissioner. This is the largest amount of gas consumed during any October since the assessment of the gas tax Jan. 1, 1929.

Bolivians Repulse Attack

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Nov. 16 (AP)—Bolivian army headquarters reported today its forces used tanks effectively last night in repulsing an attack of Paraguyan infantry. A staff bulletin said:

"In the Arce sector last night, enemy infantry, advancing behind a concentrated artillery barrage, attacked our position on Cora Hill, but was repulsed after timely use of our tanks, which wreaked havoc in their ranks. On the same front, we repulsed a combination infantry and cavalry attack."1 Fatalities were reported heavy.

Exchange of Teachers Effective Next Fall Announced at 'Tech'

A plan for the exchange of professors with other educational institutions in this country nd abroad is announced today at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to go into effect next fall.

The plan grew out of a suggestion made by Prof. Dugald C. Jackson, head of the department of electrical engineering, in a paper presented in Chicago last summer. Its purpose is "to broaden the experience, acquaintance and educational outlook of members of the faculty and to disseminate quickly and widely the best educational methods as they e developed in the various institutions."

The arrangements will provide for the exchange of one member of the staff of each of the departments of study in the institute each year, embracing the fields of natural science, engineering, architecture and humanities. Nominations to these exchange professorships will be made by the heads or deans of departments. Each institution will continue to pay the regular salary of its professor while on leave. In addition, it is proposed to add a modest supplement to the salary of each professor involved, for special expenses of travel and temporary living arrangements.

In general, it is planned to limit these exchange appointments to men who still have years of active service ahead of them, yet who have already achieved some distinction. The first appointments will be for the academic year 1934-35.

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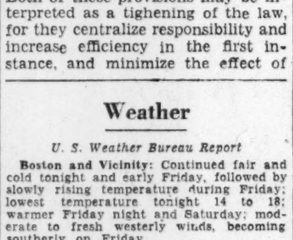
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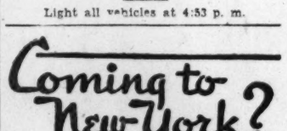
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Stargazers Keep Cold Rendezvous With the Leonids

Harvard and Radcliffe Astronomers Watch Meteor Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARVARD, Mass., Nov. 16—How many stars can an astronomer count while sitting on a nail?

No one wanted to try it out last night, as the entire staff of the Oak Ridge Observatory and students from Harvard and Radcliffe turned out in aviator suits and fur coats to watch for Leonid meteors.

Despite the bitter biting teeth of the cold spell, about 25 persons distributed themselves at various points on the ridge making use of boxes, barrels and concrete molds for seats and windbreaks. Hammers were at a premium to remove the objectionable pointed "six-pennies."

Though the sky was exceptionally clear, and atmospheric conditions perfect, the "show" was disappointing. "Only average" was the consensus. "Yet from midnight until nearly dawn the shutters of cameras clicked, spectroscopes tried to get spectrographs, mirrors reflected heavenly bodies the best possible, and everyone charted Leonids, computing their path across the sky, their speed and brilliancy.

An important side issue was the keeping warm problem. Chattering teeth and shivering limbs might easily cause perfectly stationary heavenly bodies to suddenly waver and change position.

The largest group of observers gathered around the seismology building, one of the most accurate stations in the world. But if earthquakes are reported in China when the station attendant changes the record today, they can be discounted as resulting from the vigorous stamping of frozen star-gazers.

An unusual exhibition was expected this year, but unless something out of the ordinary turns up tonight it will be only average. For this annual November exhibit the orbits of earth and the constellation Leo may be likened to two aerial race tracks which intersect at one point. The earth's orbit is smaller and it takes only a year to circle around the sun and again pass the intersection, but it takes Leo slightly more than 33 years to complete a trip. Thus every 33 years, according to astronomers, we should keep a rendezvous with Leo and be treated to an unusual shower of debris. It is much like a train plowing through an avalanche, except the debris, instead of striking the earth, is burned up in the atmosphere. This burning up is seen as a "meteor."

This thrice-a-century rendezvous has been traced back in old records beyond the Christian Era.

The most spectacular flare-up was in 1833. Such excitement and interest were manifest that merchants and amateur astronomers everywhere gave astronomy great financial support. Again in 1866 a fine show was staged. Cloudy skies drew a curtain over the scene in 1899 and the expected shower last year was little better than average. Nevertheless, last year practically doubled the available information about meteors.

Dr. Millman of the University of Toronto Observatory was in charge of Harvard's program last night. Observers were stationed not only at Oak Ridge but in the Blue Hills and in Hopkinton.

The results of the three nights' work will not be known until later, when all information is tabulated and all photographs and spectographs are developed.

Nursery Education Styled Social Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—That the nursery school reflects an actual social need, to which need is attached great responsibility was a point stressed by Prof. E. A. Bott of the University of Toronto in an address before the recent conference here of the National Association of Nursery Education. The increasing number of young parents asking guidance in caring for their children shows that parent education should be allied to child instruction.

The question is not whether nursery schools should be provided for the very rich or very poor, but for the population at large, declared Dr. Bott.

Nursery schools are laboratories for research work among children 3 to 5 years of age as well as schools of instruction, explained Dr. George Stoddard, director of the Institute of Child Welfare Research at the University of Iowa. In the United States there were about 400 schools for child welfare research, he continued. Dr. Mary Dabney Davis of the United States Department of the Interior, added that the plan will give employment to workmen and teachers and secure young children against physical and mental handicaps engendered by unemployment.

Dr. R. P. Bridgman of New York, Dr. Beth Wellman of Iowa State University, Dr. Grace Langdon of Columbia University and Dr. C. A. Aldrich of Chicago led discussions in the various groups.

Air Line Ships Fly 99.44 P.C. of Schedule

CHICAGO, Nov. 16 (AP)—A performance record was claimed yesterday by United Air Lines with the completion of 99.44 per cent of 2,803,000 scheduled miles of flight in the last six months over its Chicago-California division.

The company said, 1003 of 1457 scheduled trips were finished on time or within 30 minutes of schedule.

Contractors Reëlect

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—The Associated General Contractors of America Nov. 14 nominated for their president Mr. N. F. Helmers of St. Paul, Minn. Nomination is equivalent to election. Mr. A. W. Merchant, Providence, R. I., was nominated national vice-president-at-large. Both selections were made at the conclusion of a two-day meeting here.

Osaka City Sinking Along Old 'Fault', Japanese Affirms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Osaka, the largest industrial city in Japan, will be submerged by the sea some day, according to the prediction made by Dr. Akitsune Imamura at the general meeting of the Imperial Academy.

For more than 40 years, Dr. Imamura has been studying the water level of the Osaka district. He has concluded that the ground of Osaka is sinking at the rate of four centimeters a year along the fault line running through the city north-north-east to the south-south-west.

In some places, the sinking is as great as nine centimeters annually. The land east of the sinking zone is sliding 25 centimeters westward every year. Tenshukaku tower of Osaka Castle has moved 25 centimeters westward in the last year.

Buildings constructed in the fault zone will have cracks in their walls because of this sinking tendency, Dr. Imamura said.

Spain's New Flag Snaps Aloft

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid

ABSENCE of government representatives from the ceremony of raising for the first time Spain's new flag is interpreted as indicating official protest against the redesigned national emblem.

The Premier, Señor Martinez Barrios, when questioned as to the Government's attitude in regard to the new flag, stated that the matter was of no importance.

Diplomatic representatives of the Spanish-American countries, as well as Portugal, were present. President Alcala Zamora, at the microphone, spoke across the sea to the Argentine of the ideals of the Spanish Republic, the example he wished to give personally by his efforts to lead his country along lines of constitutional legality and of the fact that he felt the eyes of American nations were upon him.

The new flag is white bears three Greek crosses in purple and a sun in the center. It was devised by a prominent officer of the Uruguayan Army and is said to have been adopted by the majority of Spanish-speaking countries.

Industrialist Sees Many Openings For Students in China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Pessimism concerning China is unwarranted, according to Mr. Ernst B. Filsinger, head of a firm of international trade consultants with headquarters in New York City, who was recently on a visit to China.

In an address delivered to the students of the school of commerce, University of Shanghai, he said "You must not expect too much or too quickly, but . . . China is destined to be one of the greatest nations in the world. . . . This country is living, dynamic, vibrant.

"I think the opportunities for students here are greater than in most other countries at present. There is today a recognition on the part of Chinese industrialists of their need for trained assistants.

"The two great problems of China today are reconstruction and unification. These will be enormously aided by the building of roads. When I think of the epoch-making changes in the economic life of the United States, wrought by automotive transportation during the past 25 years, I can envisage the much more profound effects of road-building in China."

Silence May Be Golden But World Is Off Gold

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

"SILENCE is golden," whispered a statesman to Sir John Simon during a long debate at Geneva. Sir John, in a speech here recently, records that he added: "But a large part of the world has gone off the gold standard."

Stowaway in Ship's De Luxe Suite Fails to Reach Goal by Only a Whisker

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (AP)—Alfredo Garcia stroked his chin meditatively, noted the stubble growth of whiskers thereon, and decided to shave. That was his big mistake.

Alfredo had embarked surreptitiously on the Colombian liner Colombia which sailed from Port-au-Prince for New York last Thursday. In plain words, he was a stowaway.

Instead of skulking behind ventilators or hiding in the hold, Alfredo occupied the de luxe suite of the liner. Finding the suite unoccupied, he had walked in; and finding the accommodations much to his liking, he stayed in.

With New York only a day's distance, Alfredo began to give thought to his personal appearance. He felt that as a traveler in the de luxe suite he should groom himself fittingly.

To think was to act. He got out his razor and prepared to go to work. The suite was dark, so he reached over to turn on a light.

He pressed the wrong control. Instead of flooding the room with cheerful incandescence, he pressed a button that registered a signal in the office of the chief steward. The steward sent a bellboy to investigate.

Garcia was found under the bed, his presence betrayed by a foot which he had neglected to haul in.

The captain sent the stowaway to the brig, whiskers and all. When the Colombia sails from this port it will carry Garcia back to his starting point.

The message from Garcia, translated from the original Spanish, is this: It is better to enter America unshaven than not to enter America at all.

TO THE READERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Immense Throng Cheers Addition To Japan's Navy

100,000 See Launching of 7500-Ton Submarine Depot Ship

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

TOKYO, Nov. 16—Although Emperor Hirohito was unable to be present at the launching of Japan's new 7500-ton submarine depot ship today, as he had intended, the launching was signalized in an unusually spectacular manner, with the Emperor's special representative present and the Minister of Navy presiding. The papers reported more than 100,000 wildly enthusiastic persons gathered for the festival at the Yosuka naval base, near Yokohama.

The new depot ship, the Taigei, or "Big Whale," is a vessel outside of the categories of warships affected by the Washington and London naval agreements. But although not a first-class fighting ship, the Government has taken advantage of the occasion to impress upon the public the needs of the navy and in particular the importance attached to the submarine as the basis of the nation's coastal equipment.

Another important naval move is the announcement of plans for reconditioning the battleship Mutsu and for modernizing its equipment, making it a doubly formidable craft.

The Japanese obtained parity with Britain and the United States in submarines at the London conference of 1930. Tokyo's naval program projects 10 more submarines in addition to five already under construction.

Creditors Clamor For Cash at Office Of McKee's Party

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—The Recovery Party, organized to try to capture the mayoralty and other chief offices in the New York City government, with Mr. Joseph V. McKee for Mayor, wound up the campaign with a deficit estimated between $60,000 and $80,000, it was learned today. Meanwhile, its creditors are clamoring for their money, with no payment in sight.

A group of these creditors crashed the gate of the partly-dismantled McKee headquarters at the Biltmore Hotel yesterday and held an indignation meeting. They were chiefly representatives of printing concerns who printed the literature and placards for the Recovery Party candidates. Some said they had been asked to accept a payment of 20 cents on the dollar for their bills. The consensus was that the offer should be rejected and the creditors demand payment in full, even if they had to take their cases to the courts.

Neither Mr. McKee, Vincent Astor, who headed the finance committee of the Recovery Party; Edward J. Flynn, Democratic boss of the Bronx, one of the chief promoters of the McKee candidacy, nor George V. McLaughlin, Brooklyn banker, was at the headquarters to meet the creditors. It was reported, however, that Mr. McLaughlin had passed the word out that if these creditors were not willing to accept the offer made them, the Recovery Party would file a petition in bankruptcy.

The total liabilities of the party were estimated at about $109,000 and resources at between $20,000 and $30,000.

Canadian Publisher Urges Truth in Press

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Strict adherence to the principle of freedom of the press is an essential factor in the success of the newspaper, declared Mr. Harry Sifton, head of the Sifton interests in newspapers in western Canada, in addressing the Association of Canadian Advertisers here recently. Truth and accuracy in the news columns is the honor mark of the daily press, the essential duty of which is to give the person who reads the paper a straight, uncolored version of the news.

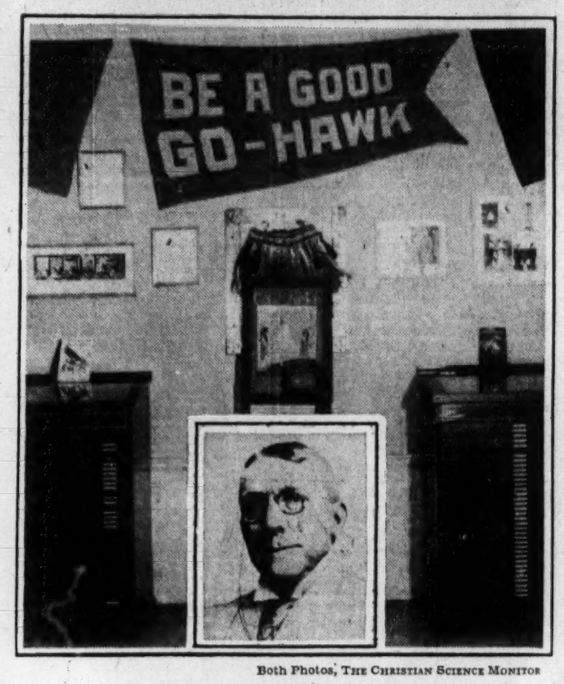
The practice followed by some newspapers of pleasing the advertiser at all costs, even to using the editorial and news column for free advertising was deplored by the speaker. Advertising men want a medium for their message that has not been weakened by the loss of editorial independence, and the suppression of news at the request of larger advertisers.

The growth of advertising during recent years, following impartial surveys and audits of newspaper circulation showing where advertising went, was described by the speaker. Prosperity to both advertiser and newspaper had been the result of this increase in advertising and the growth of confidence in the advertising media.

Bank of France

PARIS, Nov. 16 (AP)—Bank of France gold holdings for the week ending Nov. 10 were just over 80,000,000,000 francs, the lowest in 18 months, according to the bank statement today. The report showed a loss of almost 750,000,000 francs in the fourth successive weekly drop.

Iowa Honors Its Children For Their Part in World War



Both Photos, The Christian Science Monitor

Portion of Stapp Memorial Exhibit

Go-Hawk Banner is Displayed Here With Letter and Portrait of Marshal Foch and Cases Containing Large Amount of Interesting Matter. Inset is Portrait of James Whitcomb Riley, First "Big Chief" of "The Happy Tribe."

Installation of a memorial presented to the State of Iowa by Miss Emilie Blackmore Stapp, commemorating the children of the State who played parts in the World War, is here described by Mr. James B. Weaver, chairman of the Iowa Welfare Commission, recipient of the Des Moines Register-Tribune "Nobel" prize for the highest community service, and former friend and neighbor of Miss Stapp.

By James B. Weaver

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa—On the third floor of Iowa's Historical Building at Des Moines, where are gathered the mementoes and records dealing with Iowa's part in the World War, the State has just installed, in a room set aside for such purpose, a splendid and touching memorial to the part taken by the little children of Iowa in the great conflict.

This memorial is embodied in the gift just made to the State by Miss Emilie Blackmore Stapp, of 985 Memorial Drive, Cambridge, Mass., but in 1914-23 a resident of Des Moines, of her private collection of pictures, letters, medals, mementoes, records, scrapbooks, etc., telling the dramatic part played by Iowa children, the story of their achievements throughout the war and in ministering to French and Belgian orphans until 1923.

In this memorial is the thrilling story, not of deeds of martial valor, but of hearts of children safely housed in the homes of Iowa reaching out in tender sympathy and practical ministration to little ones across the sea, blameless victims of the insane frenzy of an adult world.

Miss Stapp was at the time and had been for years engaged in newspaper work, had written a number of books for children, notably "The Trail of the Go-Hawks," and had in 1913 organized among children, on nation-wide lines, "The Happy Tribe," of which James Whitcomb Riley was chosen as the first "Big Chief." The order was designed and trained from the start for service to less fortunate children, with the world as its field. It was thus exactly fitted and ready to render a notable service on the opening of the war in 1914. At once offering its services "The Happy Tribe" through its founder raised and sent money to buy shoes and stockings for more than 200 refugee Belgian children pouring into London. This was followed by the gathering in Iowa of 4000 gifts to be sent on Lilian Bell's Christmas Ship and divided among all the warring nations. In 1915 milk was sent on Easter Argosy to Princess Marie Jose of Belgium, for the starving babies.

In 1917, after America entered the war, the Happy Tribe launched its drive for a million pennies in aid of French and Belgian orphans. Alabama, Texas and Wisconsin children joined in this effort. The goal was reached by Mother's Day, 1918. These states then withdrew owing to the pressure of thrift stamp and other war demands. Iowa children, however, insisted on continuing, with a persistence many a household will remember.

As the fund slowly grew more and more children were adopted in Belgium and France. No battalion of soldiers burning with patriotism ever followed a beloved general "over the top" with greater emotional fervor and fidelity than the children of Iowa followed "Happy," as they called Miss Stapp, in all her ingenious efforts to "carry on" and at the same time not interfere with other war work.

Four and one-half times the fund "went over the top." As a result more than 800 orphans in Belgium and France were cared for for several years after the close of the war. This magnificent piece of work by Iowa children, conceived and completed by Iowa, without a cent of overhead cost, was recognized by both the French and Belgian Governments and commemorated by beautiful medals that are a part of the collection.

The exhibit is rich in reminders in a score of ways also of coöperation by men and women, many of them known to fame. To mention a few items: A letter from Rudyard Kipling, 1916; Gov. W. L. Harding of Iowa starting the penny drive July 4, 1917, with his daughter Barbara; children's proclamations by the Governors of Alabama and Texas; letter from Douglas Fairbanks to "The Children of America"; two large checks sent by the children of Texas and Alabama; the check and picture if Claire Newport, Iowa farm boy whose pennies put the first million drive "over the top"; picture of "Rosabel," the Happy Tribe pig, and of Uncle and Aunty Biggs, who entertained Rosabel for six months; picture of "Isabel," the Thanksgiving goose given by four East Des Moines children and sold for war orphan pennies; photos of the "Penny Aunties"—the authors Kate Douglas Wiggin, Anna Fellows Johnston and Kate Langley Bosher, and of the orphans adopted by each; the Queen Elizabeth medal and diploma given by King Albert; signed letter and photo from Marshal Foch; letter from the Consul Superior National Wards of France; letters from Albania and Yugoslavia, where were sent libraries of best American books for children; handmade French, Belgian and American flags, a large one by "Grandma" Wescott of the Des Moines Home for the Aged; complete list of children helped from 1914 to 1923; letters from French children to their American godparents; 225 photos of war orphans; three medals conferred by France and Belgium; 45 Orphan Fund Certificates bearing the famous war drawing by Louis Raemaeker, and much more material of great interest.

The world is filled with war monuments and memorials. With few exceptions, they exalt the "pomp and circumstance of war." One great obstacle to friendlier relations among European nations is the omnipresence in each of memorials of victory over a neighboring state. The State of Iowa is to be congratulated upon the gift of Miss Stapp, which constitutes a thrilling story of pure humanitarianism—a radiant witness to the loveliness of the heart of childhood and its sensitive response to human suffering and need—all the more touching for being thrown upon that background of the cruelty of war.

This collection, resting forever as it will, in the loving care of the State, is a monument to a great spiritual and patriotic service by the children of Iowa and not less a significant recognition by a sovereign state of the imperishable value of such a service.

Merit Insurance System Studied in Western Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALGARY, Alta.—The careful motorist will have his reward in Alberta if a proposed merit system in insurance is adopted in western Canada as it is being tried out in eastern Canada at the present time. The Western Canada Insurance Underwriters' Association has notified the Alberta Motor Association of this proposed system under which the motorist who for 12 months had no accident claim against him would be entitled to a 10 per cent decrease in insurance rates for the following year and another accident-less year would entitle him to a second decrease in insurance rates.

It is stated this system would not apply to car insurance against fire, theft or collision but to public liability and property damage claims. If the merit system now being tested in Ontario proves sound, the western underwriters association will not hesitate to adopt it in western Canada, it is said.

Wallace Soothes Aroused Farmers Of the Corn Belt

Iowa Speech Results in More Trust in Federal Farm Policies

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 16—The troubled farm belt has quieted greatly in the past two weeks.

Waning radicalism, better confidence, more trust in the Government's farm policies are reported by agricultural college authorities meeting here.

Defense of the Administration's program, made personally by Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, on his trip concluding yesterday, helped a grea deal.

Perhaps a greater factor, it is commented, was the stopping of the price declines and some slight gains. Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's similar defense of the NRA also aided.

Counter organization of farmers against the farm strike has contributed. In some Iowa counties antistrike movements have brought out so many farmers as to overawe and expunge the farm holiday strikers by their strength.

Secretary Wallace's speech at the Iowa capital last Saturday night is regarded as very effective in that State. The influence of Mr. Milo Reno, president of the National Farmers' Holiday Association, was noted as loosening before Secretary Wallace's speech, and further lapsing since then. A large percentage of the farm strikers, according to men from the localities, consisted of others than farmers living on their own farms.

Better feeling is reported from the South, where checks have already been received from the Government in its cotton reduction project. It is expected that when the federal checks begin coming into the Corn Belt in the wheat campaign, they will do much to settle the unrest.

Secretary Wallace's speech here, in which he threatened Chicago with the danger of becoming an "ash heap" if city workers were prejudiced by the press against the farmers, is not deemed as fortunate an utterance as his speech in his home city. However, with the theme of the Secretary, that the city must not be pitted against the country, there is much sympathy.

Chicago this week brought together a galaxy of professional agricultural leaders, first for the forty-seventh annual convention of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities, which embraces the state agricultural colleges, and then for the American Society of Agronomy and the American Soil Survey Association.

Farm Adjustment Act Ruled Constitutional

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—The Agricultural Adjustment Act was held constitutional for the second time yesterday in the District of Columbia Supreme Court. Justice Daniel W. O'Donoghue dismissed a petition for an injunction restraining the Secretary of Agriculture from enforcing certain regulations in connection with the Philadelphia milkshed agreement on prices and trade practices.

The Capital City Milk Producers Association of Pennsylvania had contended the agreement was illegal.

Carolina Textile Workers Forward Athletic Programs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Increased leisure hours for textile workers is reflected in cleaner mill communities and improved living conditions throughout the Piedmont section of the Carolinas, a survey showed. One reason is that operatives have more time to attend to home duties.

Mill communities in and around Greenville have put on clean-up drives in recent weeks with marked success, the most notable of these being at the F. W. Poe Manufacturing Company.

Dunean mill is encouraging its operatives to plant gardens, both of vegetables and of flowers, and in setting out shrubbery to make the village look more attractive. A new ball park has been constructed at Dunean.

Sports activities, such a basketball, baseball, tennis and even golf are appealing to the textile workers. The Victor-Monaghan mills have a golf course and tennis courts for operatives. At Judson mill a new baseball park will be constructed this winter.

Mills that have heretofore offered no gymnastic facilities are making plans along this line. During the winter there will be basketball and the Southern Textile Tournament will be held here early next year.

Southern Bleachery and Brandon mills expect to complete new stadiums in time for their baseball programs next season.

A new sewer system to cost more than $500,000 is being contemplated for this area, and with it sanitary conditions will be improved.

London Post Office Shows Bottled Fog

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A glass case full of fog is among the research exhibits which engineers are watching at the new General Post Office experimental station, recently opened here by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister.

The fog has not been bottled, as some are said to have imagined, to be kept as a relic for the fortunate London generation which will know no fog because of the activities of inventors. This "pea-souper" has been specially manufactured. Inside the case are samples of materials which are to be used out of doors for telephone communications. The engineers hope that by experimenting they will produce weather-proof material for cables, and really rot-proof wood, before many months have passed.

Among other things with which the new station is occupied is an instrument for searching the bottom of the ocean and finding the exact spot where a cable has developed a fault, and a camera which will photograph in detail cracks in lead cables which are invisible to the naked eye.

At the new station the Post Office is testing radio sets and telephones in rooms which the engineers have rendered, it is declared, absolutely sound proof, and silent. One of them is thickly "papered" with cotton wool. Another is made of steel.

Cincinnati Backs Good Government In Fifth Election

Holds Council Control Despite City Politicians; Budget 'Shipshape'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 16—Five out of nine council seats were won by Citizen-Charter candidates, it was disclosed at the close of the count of the proportional representation ballots here. This assures the control of the council-manager government by the nonpartisan citizens group for the fifth consecutive time.

"This victory establishes a record for citizens' government without spoils and patronage," stated Mr. Henry Bentley, chairman of the City Charter Committee. "As far as I know it is the first case where a reform movement has had more than two terms in any city."

The charter group established the city manager form of government here in 1925 as a reform movement against party rule, and has kept a majority control in each of the following four biennial council elections since.

Comment from unbiased observers concedes that the closeness of the victory indicates that the people here still have a profound confidence in their present government great enough to overcome a protest vote on the part of those who want a change either as a rebellion against tax and other normal burdens or because they have been irritated by the enforcement of some petty laws.

All employees paid. No short time borrowings. No bonds or bond interest defaulted or refunded. All contracted bills met when due and an unexpended cash balance of at least $711,722. This favorable financial prospect for the end of 1933 is predicted as a certainty for the city by Mr. C. A. Dykstra, city manager. The report in itself shows why citizens voted to retain the reform government in a time of nation-wide defaults and borrowings.

Part of this remarkable financial showing, after eight years under the council-manager government, exists because there was only about 6 per cent delinquency in tax collections.

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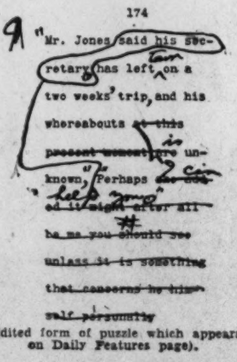
The Editor's Puzzle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"Mr. Jones said his secretary has left on a tour two weeks' trip, and his whereabouts at this present moment are unknown." Perhaps
help
unless it is something that concerns he himself personally

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

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Annual Fall Number

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On Saturday, November 18, The Sun will issue its annual fall Art, Antiques and Interior Decorations Number. It will contain a wealth of valuable information and interesting reading on a wide variety of subjects . . . on works of art, antique and modern furniture and furnishings, quaint and beautiful things for the home

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Ancient Game of Chess Traced Through Many Lands to India

Popularity of Pastime Shown by Persistence With Which It Has Come Down Through the Centuries to Its Present System of Play

Most of the world's supply of bathing suits has been put away and largely forgotten while men and women turn to pleasures in keeping with the cooler seasons. While several million persons will be found in the autumn woods hiking, camping, hunting or fishing, a host of others motoring toward new horizons, there will be one class of pleasure seekers who will find their greatest thrill in silent concentration over the chess board with its strange collection of Kings, Queens, Bishops and Pawns.

Yet with this great interest few devotees of this great game realize anything of the history, tradition or romance of chess, nor of the mystery that obscrues its origin.

Most of the ancient peoples of the earth have claimed their own land as the cradle of chess. Phœnicians, Medes, Persians, Arabians, Indians, Turks, Chinese; all offer their doubtful claims to priority. There are plenty of allusions to chess in the old Sanskrit, but the earliest actual chess literature dates from the seventh century and mentions northwest India, Persia and Islam. Early Persian and Arabic tradition both ascribe the game to India.

Traced to Game in India

The system of play is not internationally unified as yet, although all existing systems are easily traceable to the original Indian game of "Chaturanga."

Christian Europe began to learn chess from the Moors in 1000 A. D. From the Mediterranean it spread northward over France, Germany, Britain, Scandinavia and Iceland, and finally to the Americas in the sixteenth century.

Strangely enough, chess in India is today divided into three standard games, all of which are swiftly losing ground in favor of the game as played in all the international tournaments.

An Arabic historian writes in 950 A. D., of open-air games of chess on enormous "ground boards" played with ponderous ivory pieces weighing 200 pounds or more. The opposing players sat in towers high above the field and directed the slaves to move the pieces in play.

Among the fine arts of that age and during the following six centuries, chessmen carving was listed. Skilled, patient craftsmen spent decades in turning out sets carved from gold or precious stones, often from pure pearl or tinted ivory, these sets being valued from $25,000 to twice or three times that amount. Such sets have been bequeathed in the wills of the nobility of many nations and are treasured very highly by their present owners. The writer had the privilege of playing with such a set in England some years ago and was amazed at the fragile beauty and delicate craftsmanship of the pieces.

Tide of Antagonism

A bitter tide of antagonism assailed the game during the Middle Ages. People bowed under superstition claimed that chess players were allied with Satan. A canonical law of the Roman Catholic Church (about 1050 A. D.) provided that a bishop or priest could be deposed if detected playing chess. Pope Nicholas II, while a cardinal, was severely censured over his love of chess and might have lost his high office. At this time strenuous attempts were made to forbid the game to all members of the clergy or of knightly orders. St. Bernard of Clairvaux forbade sternly any Knights Templar from play. Later, however, Werner Orselm, Grand Master of the Teutonic Order (fifteenth century) acclaimed it as a worthy sport for a knight. From then on its march was irresistible.

The first book of chess problems dates from 1173, coupled with recommendations that all should study hard with the hope of being able to play before the courts. (Arabic and Persian MSS.) The oldest book of problems now in existence dates from the thirteenth century.

During the Middle Ages sermons were preached on chess and allegories written on the subject. Many believed the game to be symbolical of human life.

In the latter part of the fifteenth century the game as played today gradually took precedence over all others; the powers of the Queen were doubled, a promoted Pawn became an extra Queen and their combined attack almost irresistible. The game became lightning-swift; a smashing attack could be delivered commencing with the second move, and powerful major pieces hurled into direct contact at once. Even a checkmate in two moves became possible, being known today as the "Fool's Mate!" The birthplace of this astonishing new game was undoubtedly Spain. The modern form of "castling" dates from 1585 and originated in Rome.

The literature of chess today surpasses that of the combined literature of all games known to man. In the Boston Public Library alone there are 500 volumes in about 20 languages. A noted German authority has listed 5000 books on chess.

In Iceland Since 1500

Finland has no chess literature and the game there is played only by children. Iceland, however, has played, studied and written with enthusiasm since 1500. Nor is Iceland alone in its enjoyment of the game, for the tiny island of Grimsby, 60 miles north of its coast, is noted for the players it produces. The earliest book on modern chess is by Damiamo, dated 1512. There were seven editions published in Rome by 1560.

The language of chess, its idioms and technicalities have passed into the language and literature of everyday life. Its principles and possibilities have been zealously studied for the past 400 years, all great battles being faithfully recorded, play by play, and made available to the student of today.

The famous Spanish master Lopez wrote one of the early textbooks listing many brilliant attacks and defenses. He also originated the term "gambit" from the Italian "gamba," meaning leg. He delighted in watching wrestlers jockeying for position. It was a distinct advantage if a wrestler succeeded in grabbing his opponent's leg. A "gambit" therefore became the descriptive term for a brilliant opening attack.

During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries master chess players became great favorites of the courts of Europe and were often showered with gifts of great wealth. Some were highly favored by various Popes. A coveted position during that era was that of Royal Chess Master of the Court.

Date from 1566

International chess matches date from 1566, at which time the greater players amassed fortunes by their play. Carrera of Italy resigned competitive play at the age of 65 with a fortune of 30,000 crowns won in honorable encounter. The first blindfolded player of note was Alonso Ortega of Palermo (about 1611). Other famous names which descend from that period are those of Lopez, Salvio, and Greco.

After 1650 the leading hotels and restaurants of London and Paris were equipped with chessmen and boards, and thousands played daily while eating.

The eighteenth and nineteenth centuries gave a parade of magnificent strategists, among them Allgaier of Germany, who reached his zenith in 1795, Philidor, Cockrane, and Sarratt of England. De la Bourdannais and Deschappelles of France, MacDonnell of Scotland. Philidor was the first to play teams of massed opponents, himself blindfolded.

The Jews have contributed two world's champions whose play will never be forgotten—Steinitz (1836-1900), and Lasker, who beat him in 1894, but lost to him the same year.

Most of the rulers of European and Asiatic countries have been arduous students of chess; the great field marshals and admirals commanding their armies and navies have found the inspiration and guidance for many of their attacks on the chess board. In Scandinavia, Gustavus Adolphus and King Charles XII were remarkable exponents of the game. The oldest Danish textbook dates from 1774. Chess is now taught in many elementary schools in Germany and Russia.

Played Brilliantly

The two noted French philosophers, Voltaire and Rousseau, played in brilliant style throughout their era.

The first newspaper in the world to devote a daily column to chess was the Liverpool Mercury, commencing July 9, 1813. The oldest column now in existence is in the Illustrated London News, a column which has run unceasingly since June 25, 1842.

It is regrettable that the reputation of chess as to the difficulty of reaching a high standard has sidetracked many people to less worthy pastimes. It is open and above board, fair and square, and entirely devoid of luck. The entire field and all its pieces are visible to both players. Opponents start on an even footing, mind versus mind, judgment versus judgment.

One requires a cosy room, silence, concentration and patience. He will be well advised, however, if playing during the evening, to set his alarm clock for his usual bedtime hour or he may find himself still playing at sunrise.

Expressing the Art and Skill of Ancient Craftsmen

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Oriental Chess Set Owned by Benjamin Flayberman at the King Hooper Mansion at Marblehead, Mass.

Alabama Club Women Urge Prison Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Recommendation that the state provide educational facilities in the state prisons for those who might be induced to improve themselves either culturally or vocationally is made in a recent report of the prison survey committee of the Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs.

The federation has undertaken to supply the prisons with magazines and other helpful reading materials for the use of the prisoners. The report makes reference to the classroom provided at Kilby, Alabama's newest prison, with its supply of textbooks, but adds "there was a noticeable lack of books and magazines in all the prisons visited."

Churchill Finds Research Helps Take 'Blots Off Family Escutcheons'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Discovery among state papers in Windsor Castle of a document that appears to clear the reputation of his famous ancestor, the Duke of Marlborough, from many charges brought against him, was announced by Mr. Winston Churchill at a luncheon given in his honor by his publishers, Messrs. George Harrap & Co.

Mr. Churchill said that Marlborough had never received anything like the praise genuinely due to him. This was largely because of the aspersions made on his character by Lord Macaulay, who gave wide currency to the belief that Marlborough, when in the service of William III after the English Revolution of 1688, continued to intrigue with the deposed James II.

To a certain extent, the charges brought against Marlborough were also laid against many other of the chief movers in the "Glorious Revolution." Mr. Churchill now believes that his discoveries and researches have restored the reputation of Marlborough and his colleagues.

Mr. Churchill's chief discovery at Windsor is a letter written in 1740 by the principal of the Scots Jesuit College, which discloses that James II's original manuscript of his adventures came to an end with the year 1688. The continuation from this year onward was the work of a M. Dicconson. Now, James's original manuscript was burned during the French Revolution, but Macaulay accepted as James's own work the manuscript of Dicconson, basing on it the charges which have chiefly militated against Marlborough's reputation.

Mr. Churchill believes that Dicconson's work is little better than a libel, written by a disappointed and vindictive man. In the whole of the archives of the Court of St. Germain, whence James fled from England, there is not, said Mr. Churchill, a single authentic oleograph or signed letter.

Mr. Churchill says that he was long prevented from writing the life of his famous ancestor by the celebrated Camaret Bay letter, by which Marlborough is supposed to have attempted to "double-cross" William III. Mr. Churchill has subjected this letter to a close scrutiny, and discovered that it is not a letter at all. It is merely a decode of a cipher letter conveyed by a secret service agent. Mr. Churchill contends that by this another source on which Macaulay relied for his attack on Marlborough is proved unsound.

Police Forbid Skating On Copenhagen Streets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN — Roller skates and racing wheels have been forbidden on the side walks and streets of Copenhagen by the city police, on penalty of a fine to the parents of children using such.

New geared racing wheels are especially considered a nuisance to pedestrians, as the gear gives the speed of a bicycle. Parents are requested to instruct their children not to skate, or use their wheels, except on roller skating tracks and playing grounds.

'Bostonian Masquers' Absorb Time of Leisure-Laden Folk

Club of Entertainers, 300 Strong, Bring Joy to Hundreds in Community Gatherings Besides Profiting by Self-Activity and Handicraft

Leisure's only unwanted ally, disquieting inactivity, has a strong enemy in the Bostonian Masquers. Through their community entertainments they are giving leisure-laden folk more to do than twiddling their thumbs.

Three hundred persons, from jugglers to sopranos, are offering their services to this club which is bringing joy to hundreds each week around Boston. Formed last April by Mr. Gordon L. Norton, instructor at the Fellowcrafters, Inc., this organization has become an outstanding force in community-house entertainment.

For several years Mr. Norton had nurtured the idea of a club of entertainers, in which all sorts of stage work, such as vaudeville, drama and musical programs, would be combined. Novices would be taught by experienced and professional members. Both the novice and professional would stage performances. The only dues necessary would be willing service. The privileges of the organization would be available to all interested.

Lack of Time Delayed Start

But Mr. Norton's time-consuming work prevented him from forming the club. However, when the economic recession set in his luxurious type of photography lacked the necessary demand, and his job disappeared. His bank account lessened as the recession rolled on toward a far-distant end. Finally, through the Fellowcrafters, he learned to make various handicraft articles which brought in sufficient money to sustain his family. His work was so fine that he was engaged as an instructor by the Fellowcrafters.

But as he became busier he grasped the opportunity to start the Bostonian Masquers, the culmination of his club idea. Under the sponsorship of the City Wide Emergency Committee, Mr. Norton formed the club with 17 members. Together they worked out vaudeville acts and other entertainment. As the program grew the membership increased at an astonishing rate. Professionals, eager to serve, joined the club to help the novices and to perfect their own acts. Amateurs seized the opportunity for free professional instruction.

Quarters Are Donated

The City Wide Emergency Committee provided the quarters for the club. In return the Masquers gave entertainments throughout the city. They furnished a master-of-ceremonies and a community singing leader at all the performances of the Boston Park Department's traveling theater during the summer. They have sent acts to various community houses putting on stage entertainments, parties, etc. They have staged entertainments consisting of as many as 22 short "acts" for outside clubs. In addition they put on a weekly program for the entertainment of the members and friends.

Singers, acrobats, musicians, dancers, jugglers, comedians are among the members. Several are unemployed men and women who are occupying their idle hours with useful pleasure.

Professional teams instructing at the club use the weekly shows as a means to test new acts. One acrobatic team staked a new stunt before the club, won enthusiastic applause and employed the act successfully on the regular vaudeville stage.

Program Thrilled Boy Scouts

The members supplied a full show for Boy Scouts that virtually took Scoutland by storm. The show was a complete surprise. The members of the troupe dressed as Indians and hid in the woods back of the campfire, around which sat the Scouts. At a signal the entire troupe loosed thrilling war whoops and descended upon the campfire circle. Before the startled but pleased eyes of the Scouts they put on a whirlwind program of Indian dances, singing, torch juggling, and harmonica playing. No charge, except for traveling expense cost, is made for these shows.

Not only have the Masquers instructors available for all types of acts their members desire to perform, but they allow the instructors to help other clubs. In fact one instructor is training a team of tumblers for Troop 11, Dorchester.

At present the Masquers are preparing several dramatic sketches, which will be available for outside call. A 36-piece orchestra also has been formed.

Also Have Handicraft Class

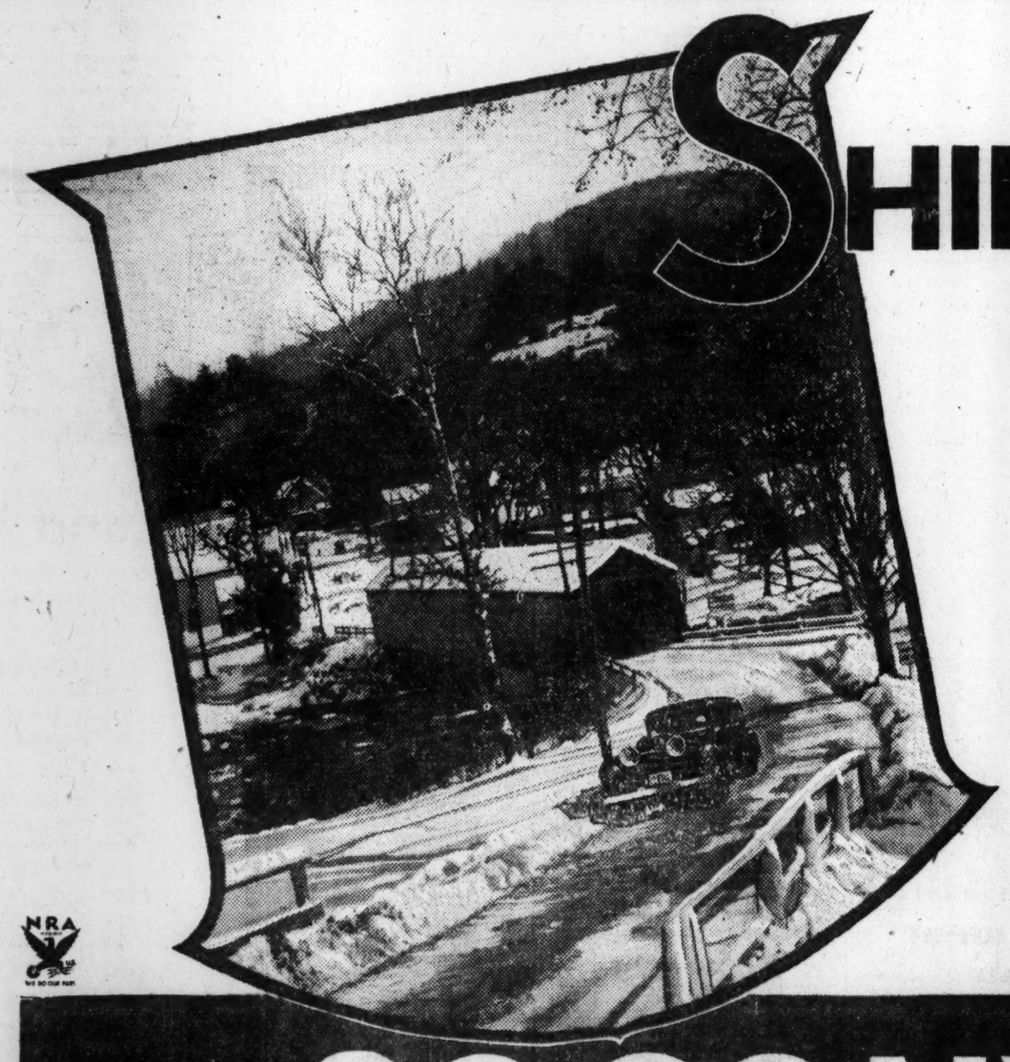
But entertainment is not the whole program. A handicraft class has been started in the Masquers organization. In this class members learn to make articles which will sell readily. Thus many of the unemployed in the club are finding a new source of income open to them.

In addition a wider field of operation is opening for the Masquers. Mr. Norton has obtained permanent quarters for the club at the Boston Teachers College. Through this move the Masquers have affiliated themselves with the Boston School Committee, which undoubtedly will provide a greater field of service. As Mr. Norton said, the Masquers will help the schools as opportunities rise and the school committee will help the Masquers.

This latest move will lend greater stability to the work. Although previously the City Wide Emergency Committee provided quarters, the club had to move from place to place. Their latest quarters were at 739 Boylston Street, loaned by the Fellowcrafters, Inc.

Sentenced as Defrauder

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Nov. 16 (AP)—Oscar M. Hartzell, promoter of a claim to the Sir Frances Drake estate, was found guilty yesterday on 12 federal charges of using the mails to defraud in collection of funds for his enterprise. Federal Judge George C. Scott sentenced him to 10 years in the federal penitentiary and fined him $2000.



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The Young Folks' Page

Who Was Will o' the Wisp?

Dennis Holt is puzzled at the mystery of his home-coming to Langford, Yorkshire; his mother is sad and the change of name from Fendale to Holt is strange indeed. Later, he discovers the reason for this change. His father, Philip Fendale, the rightful Squire of Langford, has been wrongfully deprived of his ancestral home, accused of a crime he did not commit. He has since become a Jacobite, and as a masked highwayman, Will o' the Wisp by name, is in the service of Prince James Edward, the Pretender.

The day after this disclosure, Dennis and his two friends, the vicarage children, encounter on the moors the unkempt figure of Ragged Robin. This strange figure looks searchingly at Dennis, whom he evidently knows. "If you have no fear, boy, come at night and tell Robin your name," he says.

That night Dennis visits the deserted farm which is Robin's home, and learns from him that it was Robin's brother, Alan, who had accidentally set fire to the Hall, and that Philip Fendale is innocent. Dennis returns home with a packet which Alan had begged his brother to deliver to a Fendale.

When Mistress Fendale learns the great news that her husband's innocence has been revealed, she is overwhelmed with joy, and it is decided that Dennis shall carry the precious packet to Farmer Crane's house, his father's secret hiding place. The farmer directs him to the cellar, and there for the first time Dennis meets the father he has never known. He learns that his father is riding to London that night to hand in his resignation to the Jacobite lords who had employed him. His father bids him take the packet to Roger Argale, but his reception at the Manor proves only too clearly to Dennis that Argale will not return the property without a struggle.

By MAY WYNNE

CHAPTER VII

RUNNING at top speed, Dennis could hear Argale's shouts to his servants to overtake him, but he had little fear, trusting to outstrip his pursuers. Making for the woods he did not pause until he found himself within the shade of the trees, and it was not until he was leaning up against a stout trunk to regain his breath, that he began to realize his position.

To return home was out of the question, but he knew of two trusty friends who, even now, would be waiting for him at the cliff head.

Setting out again at a jog trot he soon reached the trysting place and there, sure enough, he spied Angela and James, who came running to meet him.

"What has happened? Tell us quickly," cried Angela, looking anxiously into his face.

But Dennis shook his head. "Take me first to the safest hiding place you wot of," he panted, "for I have enemies who are even now on my track."

James was quick to understand. "Follow closely," he said. "Angela, it will be better for you to stay here whilst I take Dennis by the secret stair to the Rover's cave. We can trust him with our secret."

"But I would hear Dennis's story, too," Angela urged. "Why should I wait? I can climb as well as you."

Then, as her brother did not reply, she tossed her chin, gathered up her skirts, and followed the two boys as they scrambled down the precipitous path leading to the secret of the cliff.

The Secret Cave

"We meant to tell you before of our secret of secrets," James explained, as he carefully parted the bushy branches of a small tree growing out of the cliff's face above a wide ledge. "Here you will be safe from all enemies were they to search the entire neighborhood; and here you can stay, if necessary, since we will bring you food. I will go first and you shall follow. Hold the branches as far back as you can and then slide forward into this hole."

Dennis was delighted. He had never before seen so cunning a hiding place, and without fear spread out his arms like a diver to slip over the bent branches of the shrub whose roots grew round the narrow opening. It was not altogether a pleasant journey, and as he wriggled forward he wondered whether some of the sandy soil would descend upon him. Then he recollected that Angela was following and felt ashamed at his cowardice.

It was with a cry of wonder, however, that he discovered his whereabouts. At first it had been so dark that he could not tell where he was, but, having succeeded in striking a light with tinder and flint, a faint glow showed him a small cave circular and high. A lamp had now been lit, and oh, the wonder of it! Roof, floor, walls, littered as with a thousand diamonds!

"Angela calls it the fairies' cave," said James proudly, "but the points of light really come from minute crystals in the ore. You can rest here safely—unless," he added with a laugh, "you are feared of bogles!"

Dennis laughed too. "I fear no bogles," he said, "but I am not sure that I do not fear Roger Argale, for there was that in his face which told of ugly thoughts. He will not easily say farewell to Langford Manor."

"What does it matter about the Manor," said Angela, "so long as you have your father and mother? I warrant you would all be happy at Cliff Cottage!"

"You do not understand," said James loftily; "such talk is silliness. How could Philip Fendale live at Cliff Cottage when it would soon be known he was Will o' the Wisp?"

As they were about to leave him Dennis asked if they would go to his mother and tell her where he was, and James promised to do so immediately. Very carefully brother and sister crept away, leaving him to discover that sitting alone in a glittering cave was not quite so pleasant as he might have imagined since he could learn nothing of what was happening without, and hunger grew apace.

James Brings News

Meantime James and Angela hurried off across the moor to Cliff Cottage. They guessed that Roger Argale and his servants had already paid Mistress Holt a visit, but it was startling to find the poor lady weeping with the strangest of comforters at hand—none other, in fact, than Ragged Robin who was standing kindly by her chair.

Robin stared hard at James and Angela as they entered, but Mistress Holt welcomed them as the friends of her son.

"You have heard the news that Roger Argale is searching for Dennis?" she said. "What hath chanced to my boy and his precious papers? Where, indeed, can he be?"

James bowed in his most courteous manner. "We bring you news that Dennis is safely hidden where none can find him," he said. "He hath the papers on him, and when we have news of what Squire Roger is doing we can let him know. Also, when a certain person returns from London he will advise Dennis how to act."

"You need not fear to speak before Robin Wray," said Mistress Holt, "for he is our faithful friend. He knows my husband lives, and it is his wish to help him back to the Manor."

"If you have news for Dennis, Robin, I will take it to him, or bring him to you," James said, "for I may not tell the secret of his hiding."

To his surprise, Robin fell a-laughing. "I do not blame you," said he. "It is better to trust too little than over much; but do not blame me if I awake you tonight from sound slumber to show me where Dennis hides."

James regarded him seriously. "My room is under the eaves," he said, "and I will sleep tonight in my tunic that I may be ready to obey your summons."

Ragged Robin nodded. "Thou art a stout lad," said he, "and, with this little maid, art a true friend for Dennis. Marry! There is little doubt with such allies we shall soon bring Philip Fendale back to his own!"

It was late by the time James and Angela left Cliff Cottage.

"We must make haste," urged James, taking his sister's hand, "or our father will be grieved, and the Dame will scold."

"I wish we could peep into the White Farm and see Will o' the Wisp," whispered Angela with all a maid's curiosity. "He would, I am sure, dearly like to hear the news about Dennis."

"Nay," quoth James, "it would be no good news for him to hear his son was hiding, too, from his enemies; besides, the knowledge of Will o' the Wisp is the deepest of our secrets; we ought scarcely to breathe it. Come, Angela, it seems to me even the gorse bushes may have ears!"

"Look, look!" cried Angela, "here comes a horseman spurring up the slope. I believe it is Will o' the Wisp himself, for he wears a mask and rides a roan horse. Oh, James, is it possible such as he can be the father of Dennis?"

Voices in the Dark

James drew his sister quickly back behind some bushes. The rider, who wore a blue cloak muffled about the lower part of his face, passed them at the gallop, being quickly lost to view in the evening mists.

"Ought we to have stopped him?" questioned James. "But it is too late now, and, hush, here comes another rider. 'Deed this is an evening of high adventure when men chase each other, and some hide!"

"At least none will find Dennis," whispered Angela, pressing close to her brother's side, who gave warning as somewhere, near at hand, they heard men's voices.

"Is that you, Farmer?" asked one, and the listeners guessed it to be the second horsemen. "I have business of importance with one known to us as Will o' the Wisp."

"You are too late, then," answered the voice of Farmer Crane. "He hath ridden to London Town, and of his return hath given no word. There are strange happenings, Colonel, and some traitors, I ween, to the cause."

"Traitors and true friends both," rejoined the voice. "But this I say to his credit, Will o' the Wisp plays the man. He hath plucked the White Rose from his heart, but never by word or deed will he betray us. He is honest and true. I have no fault to find with a man who cannot see eye to eye with his friends but refuses to call them foes."

"You are right," said Farmer Crane, "he has told me as much and half inclined am I to go with him. 'Tis England, England, for our swords! I shall stand back, Colonel, till I am sure I strike for England's weel."

Not till all was silent again did James and Angela steal forth. It was dark enough for James to be anxious for his sister, and he hurried her home refusing to discuss what they had heard.

Angela was yawning as they reached the Parsonage, "Poor Dennis," she said sleepily, "he will have had no supper, nor even a drink of water. Tomorrow we must be early astir to take him all he needs."

"At dawn I shall be at the cave with food and drink," said James, little dreaming that long before daybreak the summons would come to lead a friend to the secret cave where Dennis lay a prisoner.

[To be continued next Thursday.]

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Alice Carsey

He had never before seen so cunning a hiding place.

New Books for Your Bookshelf

The Newbery Medal Book

Young Fu of the Upper Yangtze, by Elizabeth Foreman Lewis. Illustrated by Kurt Wiese. The John C. Winston Company. $2.50.

THIS is the story of five years in the life of a Chinese lad of the Middle Kingdom. At thirteen, Young Fu is apprenticed to a coppersmith in the busy city of Chungking. At eighteen, by industry and sincerity he has so advanced in his master's business that he has become a trusted paid journeyman. Nor is that all, Young Fu has won his way into his master's heart as surely as he will into the heart of every boy and girl who reads of him.

It was good to be alive, Young Fu thought, but it had not always been good, he remembered. When he had first come to the great city as a poor lad with his widowed mother, temptations, dangers and the age-old superstitions of Chinese life crowded in on him. The first he faced honestly but with a growing nobility of character; the second he faced with courage; the third with absolute fearlessness. The dragons of disaster before which his people bowed did not baffle Young Fu. The simple logic of events showed him that overcoming the dragons was merely a matter of keeping his head and outwitting them.

Young Fu, as he typifies his race, is the spirit of present-day China rising from the accumulated mass of superstition and tradition. Excitement and adventure move the tale from one chapter to another, while underlying is a full flavor of authenticity; not alone in a knowledge of the Chinese with their different customs and codes, but in a sensitive sympathetic understanding of them.

Elizabeth Foreman Lewis, the author, has lived in China many years and writes with a sure touch. She uses short strong sentences, short expressive words, and gives to her writing the impression of simplicity, poetry and force. Kurt Wiese, the illustrator, has also lived in China; his forty-eight drawings are deft, descriptive and exact.

"Young Fu of the Upper Yangtze" has been awarded the Newbery Medal. In 1921, this medal was established in honor of John Newbery, who was the first publisher of books especially for children, and whose stall in St. Paul's churchyard was a favorite resort for boys and girls in eighteenth century London. The Children's Librarians Section of the American Library Association gives the medal annually for "the most distinguished contribution to American Literature for Children." Elizabeth Foreman Lewis and Young Fu richly deserve it.

Introducing the Brownings

Two Poets, A Dog and A Boy: By Frances Theresa Russell. J. B. Lippincott Company. Illustrated. $2.00.

In this book of delightful title the lives of two Victorian poets are tenderly recalled. "Two Poets, a Dog and a Boy" comes as the happiest kind of introduction to a study of the Brownings; as such, it is really designed for boys and girls of high school age but, as Miss Russell says in her preface, "While the poems here chosen from the vast mass of Robert's and Elizabeth's work are particularly suited to youngsters up to adolescence, with the biographical sketches and explanatory notes adapted to that stage, there never has been a law against grown-ups themselves going to the circus, whether or not they had the excuse of taking the children."

The opening chapters are short and graphic, giving us glimpses of Elizabeth Barrett's childhood and life up to the time of Robert Browning's first call; of the boy Robert, his wonderfully sympathetic upbringing and his growth into the gentle, robust man of rich poetic powers. Flush, the dog, has a chapter of his own, perhaps the least convincing in the whole book, but that is a small fault to find. An enchanting chapter is that in which we make the acquaintance of Penini, the little son of the Brownings. Swift biographies as these introductory pages are, they are vivid and real, and Cary Odell's illustrations bear out the text imaginatively.

The rest is an anthology, 12 poems of Elizabeth's, 28 of Robert's, chosen particularly for their youthful interest. The end comes with the "Epilogue to Asolando," the bold cry of Browning's crusading spirit:

"One who never turned his back but marched breast forward,
Never doubted clouds would break,
Never dreamed, though right were worsted, wrong would triumph,
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,
Sleep to wake.
No, at noonday in the bustle of man's work-time
Greet the unseen with a cheer!
Bid him forward, breast and back as either should be,
'Strive and thrive!' cry 'Speed,—fight on, fare ever
There as here!'"

And finally we have a few pages concerned with what to read next. A thoughful act on the part of the author.

Winning Through

Pepper: by Hugh King Harris. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. Illustrated. $1.50.

Pepper is a fox terrier with a bit of beagle to him and he sets out to tell us his story in his own way; that way does not always seem true to the dog point of view but it is entertaining and his comments on "persons" are enlightening.

In his puppy days Pepper is acquired by a high school boy named Donald living in a middle western city. Donald and his father love and understand the dog from the start, but with Donald's mother it is different. It does not seem as if she could ever get used to the idea of having a dog in the house. Pepper grows up through a series of adventures which are sometimes his and more often Donald's, but whosever they are they are founded on fact. He roams the neighborhood with a motley crew of dogs and wins his way into every heart. Donald's mother is the last to accept him but she does finally and fully, even to the extent of taking an interest in humane work for unfortunate dogs from that time on.

Pepper writes his story (with the help of Mr. Harris) in a mixture of school boy slang and older reasoning, while Griswold Tyng's illustrations capture a flavor of youthful zest.

For Model Aircraft Fans

Complete Model Aircraft Manual, by Edwin T. Hamilton. Harcourt, Brace & Co. Illustrated. $3.50.

If you are not daunted by the statement that "10,000 facts on model airplane building" are contained in this one volume, the book is undoubtedly for you. It is your encyclopedia and its author has been well equipped to write it. He served in the Royal Air Force during the war and has continued to fly since then; he has edited aviation news in magazines and written articles; he has taught flying over the radio and is known to young folks already for two craft books: "The Boy Builder" and "Handicraft for Girls."

This 578-page manual commences with an airplane alphabet to familiarize future model builders with the names and the locations of the parts of their planes. Separate chapters follow dealing with the tools and materials to be used, then in great detail comes the construction of the plane: wings, fuselages, propellors, engines, painting, even the accessories are dealt with carefully before the art of flying models is explained.

After constructing and flying the model, different types are discussed—gliders, stick models, solid scale models, non-flying scale models and flying scale models: 65 types in all. This together with a generous number of photographs and plane, 500 illustrations on technical details, a dictionary of aeronautical terms, a glossary of model terms and dealers' list complete the book. If you are seriously minded toward model airplane construction, all the information you need is in this book.

A Heroine of the South

Jane Hope: by Elizabeth Janet Gray. The Viking Press. $2.00.

Jane Hope, freckle-faced and straight-haired, is just 12. She is the middle one between a pretty sister of 16 and a promising brother of 9, and a great deal of the time she feels as if she were "nothing." But from the very first, when Jane Hope and her family go to live with their grandfather in Chapel Hill, N. C., we feel about her as her grandfather does and as others are to do later: we have a warm affection for her. It seems so easy to understand her, and for a time she needs understanding so badly.

Elizabeth Janet Gray lives in Chapel Hill, and has recreated for us a Chapel Hill of earlier days with its students and gay young people and mannerly older folk. The charm of a quaint period, the elegant and hospitable way of southern life just before the Civil War, acts as the background for the story of Jane Hope, and Jane Hope's story is her growth from tomboy days through difficulties and adventures into a straightforward attractive young lady.

There is intimacy and beauty in the telling of this story and much quiet humor. Girls from 12 to 16 will enjoy growing up with Jane Hope, and are bound to find that they have much in common with the little miss of Chapel Hill.

THE PIPER

A Schoolboys' Puppet Theater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Raleigh, N. C.

A "little theater" in a street car is the pride of Louis V. Sutton Jr., of Raleigh, son of the president of the Carolina Power & Light Company. A discarded trolley, placed in the back yard of the Sutton home, when motorbuses were substituted for street cars, now houses a complete marionette show. Grownups share the enthusiasm of the youngsters in the performances given there by Louis. He started his enterprise as a hobby and now it is yielding him revenue with which he adds to his equipment.

Almost any afternoon, after the day's work at school is over, young Sutton may be observed figuring out new rôles for his puppets, or puttering around his workshop, which occupies space at one end of the abandoned street car.

It was during the summar of 1932 that the youngster, while in camp in the mountains of North Carolina, conceived the idea of rigging up a marionette show of his own construction. Inspiration came from an exhibition put on by Mr. Paul Braun, former director of puppetry at Johns Hopkins University.

The Mail Bag

St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Mail Bag Editor:

It is with a great deal of gratitude that I write to the Mail Bag at this time. I am grateful to be in touch with some very delightful correspondents and to receive their letters.

For some time I have been wondering if the young folks give this valuable corner serious enough thought and consideration. For the past eight years I have been writing to those that I have become acquainted with through the Mail Bag. It is just recently that I have begun to see the great scope it covers and the wide opportunity it gives to all of us who are willing to write personally to people we have not seen, and who are equally willing to share their views and ideas, so that new trends of thought can be opened to and by others.

The business world today offers many interesting things to write about. Those who have the good fortune of going to a university or college can tell of the activities in their experiences. Travelers can give us pleasant pictures of the places they visit. In every walk of life, there are places and situations that deserve mention in some agreeable manner. Why can't we exchange our experiences with those who would be interested? I am in the business world and anxious to hear from other young folks, the world over.

Lad D. L.

Indianapolis, Indiana

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, although I have read it for a number of years.

I am a Girl Scout and very much interested in Girl Guides and Scouts all over the world. I have attended our camp, Camp Dellwood, for four years and enjoy it immensely. I have two sisters who are Scouts and my mother is taking a leader's training and recently received her pin.

My mother and father are both Danish and I have a number of relatives there, so I am naturally very much interested in Denmark, and should like to write to someone from there. But I shall be glad to answer letters from any part of the world. I am 15 years old.

Hoping to gain many friends in this way.

Carolyn H.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to the Mail Bag. My first was not published, so as the old saying goes, "If at first you don't succeed try, try again." I gained a few correspondents through the lovely Mail Bag but I am longing for some more.

I am a city girl and would love to hear from a farm in the United States, but I would gladly answer any letters from any part of the world. I am 14. So farm girls get out your pen and ink or pencil and drop me a line. I am interested in stamp collecting, camping, photos, 'most everything.

Alberta O.

Manchester, England

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am 12 years of age and would like to correspond with girls of my own age.

Manchester is noted for transactions in cotton and is often referred to as the "cottonopolis of the north." I regret to say that Manchester is also noted for its rainfall! I am very interested in books of travel and adventure and in nearly all games of sport, but particularly net-ball, an outdoor game played a great deal in England. I am very fond of dogs and I have a canary which I have called Peter.

Marjorie W.

San Francisco, California

Dear Friends:

Next spring, upon graduating from College, I shall be taking a trip around the world, visiting the following places: Galway, Ireland; Southampton and London, England; Antwerp, Belgium; Bremen and Cassel, Germany; Barcelona, Spain; Genoa, Italy; Port Said and Suez and Cairo in Egypt; Colombo, Ceylon; Belawan, Sumatra; Singapore, Manila, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama; Honolulu and San Francisco.

I should be most happy to hear from Mail Bag readers in or near any of these cities: for perhaps I shall be able to see them on my trip. I am very much interested in art, and love to do sketching.

Lois Marion W.

Park Ridge, Illinois

Dear Editor:

Although I have been acquainted with the Monitor for as long as I can remember, I have not written before this.

Park Ridge is a town with a population of about 10,000 people. It is a suburb of Chicago. Many of our neighbors are Christian Scientists, for which we are very glad.

I belong to a Camp Fire group in my town and would like to correspond with any Camp Fire Girl in any part of the world. I am 11 years of age and attend sixth grade in the grammar school. We have a Reading Club at school, of which I am secretary. I am interested in all outdoor games.

Hoping to hear from anyone throughout the world.

Geraldine B.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Ruth G. (12), Chicago, Illinois—Interested in sports, art, music.

Anne E. W. (13), Kansas City, Missouri—From foreign countries. Interested in swimming, reading, bicycling, and stamp collecting.

Fern C. (14), Yarmouth, Maine—Especially from Switzerland, England and the western coast of the United Staets. Hobby is letter writing.

Geraldine W. (15), Multnomah, Oregon—Interested in collecting postcards, autographs and stamps, also art.

Emma L. M. (16), Richmond Hill, New York—From any part of the world. Interested in phoography, literature and music.

From Boys

Sunny S. (11), Daytona Beach, Florida—Interested in swimming, collecting stamps and postcards.

George E. (14), Auburn, Washington—From anywhere. Interested in sports, natural sciences and reading.

Horst F. (16), Hannover, Deutschland—From anywhere.

From Over 20's

Virginia P. Frosse Pointe, Michigan. From anywhere.

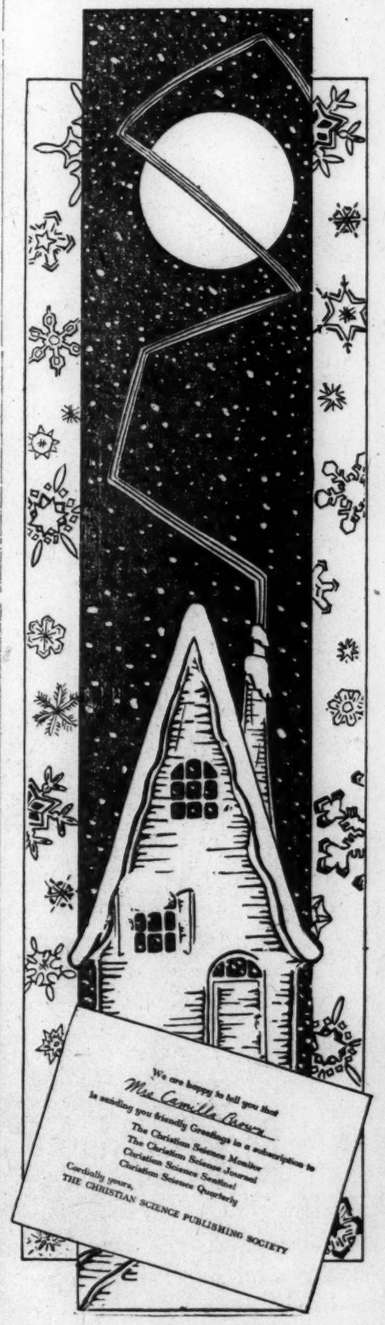
Irene H. Los Angeles, California—Interested in police work.

Saul D. Providence, R. I.—From anywhere. Interested in receiving ideas on prose or poetry writing. Willing to write abou Mexico, western United States, Spanish language, Boy Scout work on the border, and New England states.

Dorothy E. E. Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada—From foreign countries, especially Egypt, Hawaii and India. Interested in ar, sports and reading.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.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This combination is called the Anniversary Gift because it comes at a time when The Christian Science Publishing Society is celebrating the 50th anniversary of its founding; the 25th anniversary of the Monitor, and the opening of the new Publishing House.

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The Home Forum

The Muted Strings of Dusk

WE comfort-loving burghers and metropolitan cave dwellers venture abroad too seldom at dusk. Then, of all times, the landscape takes on a rare and mystical quality day cannot possibly achieve. Colors have lost intensity, but much of muted beauty persists. The last luminous vestige of sunset has faded into the Indies of the West; stars hang pensive in the dome of night; the sky is still and ready for the march of constellations.

Of late I have taken to walking out at dusk, and it seems almost as if I had discovered another world. No flamboyance here, no straining after extravagant effects. Dusk is gentle, artless and companionable. I saw trees etched upon horizon-silver, like a Japanese print, each separate twig a marvel of intricate detail. Hugely architectural, the hill towered into illimitable twilight. The river meandered between banks of indistinguishable green—a stream reminiscent of Corot. Over the muted strings of dusk hovered a faint music, elfin and tinkling as of bells submerged under water. Rush of a waterfall heard in dream; flutter of homing wings across the pale, delicious air.

Yes, in the cycle of day and night, dusk moves closer to the heart. Dawn, too, is strangely its sister, shy and timorous, lifting up faint hands after the sun. But dusk is settled and mellow and complete.

So faring forth, I was conscious for the first time of the majestic glory of twilight. To be sure, I had been warmed and cheered by afternoon; I had rambled through a maze of shine and shade. Here was resplendence, the full tide of sun flooding the landscape. Then came that pause, that gradual wakening of magenta and gold. I am fond of standing on some great hill and watching from such an eminence the sunset. No other hill beyond, nothing but uninterrupted sky, space for the spreading of prismatic color, the stretch of a vast and exotic canvas. A sea cliff offers another excellent vantage-point from which to survey this spectacle. Or perhaps mid-ocean, with no land to blur the image.

But for dusk one needs only a valley, a brook winding placidly, a road leading nowhere. Come down with me to the level places; let us rediscover what remains with us after the cavalcade of sunset, after the passing of those crimson banners.

A little wind whispers all around. Then silence. A bird twitters sleepily; even the water flows more hushed under its leaning willows. We are in the midst of familiar things, yet how different have they become. The hill, the meadow, the trees and the river—all the same. But with a meaning unsuspected heretofore. Far away, like a severe woodcut, stands a New England farmhouse touched with deepening purple, its windows twinkling. New beauty lives upon earth, the beauty of half light and of silence. Pearly mists rise; winds breathe again and the undersides of leaves are revealed, moth-white. Let us go softly in this wonderment, our very selves attenuated and attuned to more delicate vibrations.

Few flowers now grace the fields or embroider the hill slopes. But then, are there not always compensations in nature? Are we not always rewarded in whatever search we undertake? The roses of yesterday-summer endure in our memory, and the high tide of another season will distill and scatter fragrance as before. With a territorial eye we survey the landscape in its altered significance. An almost hallowed loveliness descends upon us. Nature in a mood of contemplation, which somehow is reflected in our willingness to subdue haste and impatience.

I think people have a way of fleeing from dusk as if, the day being finally ended, there were nothing left worth cherishing. The eyes of such demand color, activity, things on a large and lavish scale. The poet, more than any other creature, appreciates twilight. In a sense, day is a menace to him, an interim fraught with noise and bustle, with buying and selling, with the necessary traffics of civilization. In the twilight he finds solace which day, in its multitudinous mutations, could not offer. Truly, twilight belongs especially to the poet; it is his personal possession, a well from which can be drawn cool drafts of wisdom and of song. Not too many people are about; conversation has shed the stridor of controversy. Your poet has opportunity to look inward and reflect. So he may be seen wandering, as often as occasion permits, into the dusk, which is to him, at least, not at all strange. The effect of the hour is curiously noticeable in his writing; one traces its influence in line and stanza in falling cadences, crepuscular music. Through his singing runs a note of praise for small, delightful things—an owl's eerie hoot, a cricket's violin, the strumming of batrachian banjos.

I move at evening in a poet's world; I dwell in his domain and peer with his seeing eyes at the miracle about me. Never believe that twilight is listless! Rather is it positive, potential with life to be. What seems discordant and sharp by day is now smoothed out and made harmonious. The old house, which needs shingling, seems without reproach; a clump of trees, venerable and shaggy, regain their vigor in the fall of night, as if some sweeter sap had entered into their ancient roots. And with what solicitude night cares for her own. A tenderness folds the leaf and furls the blade of grass. No, I shall not turn home quite yet, for dusk, though near its end, is still luminous. One recalls the pungent odor of geraniums walking at dusk. The earth, moistened by dew, grows redolent. One last drifting cloud trails a wisp of mauve in the distant sky, and disappears. Now the stars kindle their tiny lanterns.

The cypresses are like dim distaffs spinning the invisible cloak of darkness. We, too, may be privileged to wear this sable robe and visit unimaginable places. See how the least little bush is tipped with crystal as if the rain had fallen; every knoll and ridge is silhouetted against the fresh and palpitant air. The doors of evening will soon swing to. There are no foot-farers abroad. I am alone. I, only, in this immensity. But with no sense of isolation. Beyond the window of the heart a steady taper burns; I am not lost; there are still beacons for whatever journey waits. Across the shadowy threshold I can step into a charmed circle of contentment. A moment it is good to stand outside. Taut is the instant as with promise; taut with splendor and the gossamer of dreams. At the edge of beauty, at the fringe of her perfection, I gaze upon the world. Time enough for the shelter of houses, firelight and friendly voices!

Once, in Clovelly, I saw an unforgettable twilight falling upon the cobblestones as I strolled down the narrow street to the inn at its end. Effulgence was upon everything. The trees were different trees, frailer but more beautiful. The sea below shimmered like a veil of samite; the smoke coiling upward from the chimney of my inn was the very essence of dusk. Why that Clovelly dusk comes back to me now I do not know, but perhaps because the Devon landscape seems somehow inseparable from twilight. It is a landscape never harsh, not even by day. This New England dusk is rather similar, but more alive, more radiant and vital. The Devon dusk sleeps, where the New England dusk is still awake and aware. Here, alas, there is no heather rippling in the winds, no lark scaling his ladder of audacious song. But there is the darting of swallows to relieve the somberness. They fly on before me, leading me to that cluster of rooms where I shall find welcome.

So I let the river break away and choose another direction, though I am tempted to follow. So the hill fades into obscurity behind me; the well-sweep beckons in comradely fashion as I pass and, with another turn in the road, the village lies before me, its lights beginning to show among the tranced trees.

The rewards of dusk are numerous, and those who seek this quiet sister of day will love the sound of her whispering, will share her infinite understanding.

HAROLD VINAL.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY
(Dutch Edition)

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An Essex Farm: From a Wood-Engraving by Barbara Greg

September 12, 2000

"Are you fond of music, Mr. West?" Edith asked.

I assured her that it was half of life, according to my notion. . . .

"Come, then, into the music room," she said, and I followed her into an apartment finished, without hangings, in wood, with a floor of polished wood. I was prepared for new devices in musical instruments, but I saw nothing in the room which by any stretch of imagination could be conceived as such. It was evident that my puzzled appearance was affording intense amusement to Edith.

"Please look at today's music," she said, handing me a card, "and tell me what you would prefer. It is now five o'clock, you will remember."

The card bore the date "September 12, 2000," and contained the longest programme of music I had ever seen. It was as various as it was long, including a most extraordinary range of vocal and instrumental solos, duets, quartettes, and various orchestral combination. . . .

She made me sit down comfortably, and, crossing the room, so far as I could see, merely touched one or two screws, and at once the room was filled with the music of a grand organ anthem; filled, not flooded, for, by some means, the volume of melody had been perfectly graduated to the size of the apartment. I listened, scarcely breathing, to the close. Such music, so perfectly rendered, I had never expected to hear.

"Grand!" I cried, as the last great wave of sound broke and ebbed away in silence. "Bach must be at the keys of that organ; but where is the organ?"

"Wait a moment, please," said Edith; "I want to have you listen to this waltz before you ask any questions. I think it is perfectly charming"; and as she spoke the sound of violins filled the room with the witchery of a summer night. When this had also ceased, she said: "There is nothing in the least mysterious about the music, as you seem to imagine. It is not made by fairies or genii, but by good, honest, and exceedingly clever human hands. We have simply carried the idea of labor-saving by cooperation into our musical service as into everything else. There are a number of music rooms in the city, perfectly adapted acoustically to the different sorts of music. These halls are connected by telephone with all the houses of the city whose people care to pay the small fee, and there are none, you may be sure, who do not. The corps of musicians attached to each hall is so large that, although no individual performer, or group of performers, has more than a brief part, each day's programme lasts through the twenty-four hours. There are on that card for today, as you will see if you observe closely, distinct programmes of four of these concerts, each of a different order of music from the others, being now simultaneously performed, and any one of the four pieces now going on that you prefer, you can hear by merely pressing the button which will connect your house-wire with the hall where it is being rendered. The programmes are so coördinated that the pieces at any one time simultaneously proceeding in the different halls usually offer a choice, not only between instrumental and vocal, and between different sorts of instruments; but also between different motives from grave to gay, so that all tastes and moods can be suited."

"It appears to me, Miss Leete," I said, "that if we could have devised an arrangement for providing everybody with music in their homes, perfect in quality, unlimited in quantity, suited to every mood, and beginning and ceasing at will, we should have considered the limit of human felicity already attained, and ceased to strive for further improvements."—From "Looking Backward: 2000-1887," by EDWARD BELLAMY. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Herald of the Morn

It was the lark, the herald of the morn,
No nightingale: look, love, what envious streaks
Do lace the severing clouds in yonder east:
Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day
Stands tiptoe on the misty mountain-tops.

—SHAKESPEARE.

OUT of a black block, Miss Barbara Greg has contrived a picture of enduring charm. By delicate artifice she can express the subtle variation of tones in a scene, so that the resultant print will possess the fullest sense of color possible in black and white. She makes her prints live, with no strain upon the medium, and the craftsmanship is thorough with no sign of "hard going."

How compact is this little composition! It satisfies not only by reason of its pattern, but by the simple disposition of forms in space, thereby centralizing the incident of the horse in the dike and the man and girl watching attentively. This is a typical farm scene in Essex; and, as such, it conveys the sense of flat surrounding country with abundance of clear water brooks and dikes, with gnarled pollard willows, brown thatched barns, green meadows, trees and hedgerows. Judging by the long shadows, the sun is lowering; consequently the horses may have been liberated from the day's toil and are taking their usual drink before returning to the stables, where their keeper is replenishing the mangers with chaff and hay.

Barbara Greg is the wife of the well-known etcher and water-colorist of Thames-side scenes, Mr. Norman Janes. Since her training at the Slade School, she has rapidly established a reputation as a wood engraver of distinction; and she now enjoys the patronage of discerning collectors of fine prints.

The Splendour of Shakespeare

There is one quality or characteristic of Shakespeare's poetry which, though it cannot be imitated, distinguishes it from that of all other poets. This quality is his possession, in a supreme degree, of the greatest of all poetic gifts, a pictorial imagination, and the power of embodying his thoughts in images of beauty and splendour. "Every word," as Gray said of him, "is a picture"; and these pictures often flash from the length of a line or phrase with the quickness of lightning-flashes. This unparalleled wealth of imagery shows itself, above all, in that royal use of metaphor, which is the most distinguishing quality of his style, and which Aristotle described, as the surest mark of genius. "He could not speak but a figure came." His thought passes from metaphor to metaphor, each of them bringing a glint of color and suggestion, and forming an iridescent, or a dark and shadowy, background to the scenes depicted. These metaphors he draws from every source, from trees, from flowers, from the sea and clouds, and seasons, and from the simplest, humblest things of the house or farm, from domestic animals, cats and dogs, or from the nobler creatures of the wild. . . .

By the time he had written Hamlet it would seem as if Shakespeare had reached perfection as a poet: as if the mastery of the art of language could be carried no further point. But as we watch the onrush of his genius, one of the things which almost takes our breath is the way he will leap beyond what seems perfection to heights above anything we could have possibly imagined. After Hamlet, the sweet perfection of his verse is more and more replaced by a more vehement and vaster music, and by passages illuminated, as by flashes of lightning, with phrases of supreme simplicity, but of supreme sublimity, in which the meaning is no longer set, as it were, to the music and patterned to the rhythm of his verse, but creates its own rhythm and is the very essence of that rhythm—a few words which, transcending all rhetoric and poetry, illuminate the darkness of some tragic situation and carry with them an unequalled sense of strangeness and an almost intolerable poignancy.—LOGAN PEARSALL SMITH, in "On Reading Shakespear." London: Constable. New York: Harcourt Brace.)

ДОХОДНЫЙ ВКЛАД

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

СОБЫТИЯ последних лет заставили многих призадуматься над ненадежным и неустойчивым характером денежных помещений обычного типа. Возможно, что это приведет к более духовному восприятию сущности вещей, как результату внимательного исследования факта, что материальность, в любой форме своей, лишена подлинной сущности, устойчивости и определенности, и что лишь все, принадлежащее Богу, есть истинно, надежно и непрехадяще. Законное помещение капиталов, полезное людям, вполне в порядке вещей, особенно, если оно безошибочно и разумно, но мы ни в коем случае не должны рассматривать наши денежные интересы, как нечто первостепенное: всегда и прежде всего нам нужно иметь в виду духовное проникновение в "глубины Божии."

Слово "помещать," в смысле помещения капиталов, значит, между прочим, вкладывать, предоставлять в распоряжение, наделять. Одно из определений гласит так: "передать во владение другого с непосредственным, установленным правом пользоваться в настоящем и будущем." Как характерно это определение для тех результатов, которые обыкновенно получаются нами, когда мы обращаемся к Богу, Духу с просьбою о руководстве, защите, помощи и мире! Доверие к Богу немедленно приносит свои плоды, ибо оно наделяет доверителя "непосредственным установленным правом" пользоваться благами, исходящими от власти Божьей. И в доверии этом с его столь желательными последствиями нет ничего "неземного," наоборот,—оно вполне осуществимо на земле, как в наши дни, так и во все времена. Много веков тому назад Христос Иисус описал в одной из притч великую ценность Царствия небесного. Он рассказал о человеке, "который нашел драгоценную жемчужину." Заметьте—жемчужина была драгоценная, поэтому и стоимость ее была соответствующая. Но жемчужина представляла для этого человека такую великую ценность, он так стремился ее приобрести, что "пошел, продал все, что имел, и купил." В другой раз Иисус сказал: "ищите же Царствия Божия и правды его, и это все приложится вам." Вложим наше доверие в Царствие Божие,—доходнее этого, конечно, ничего быть не может. И большей пользы невозможно извлечь нигде, ибо мы имеем, ведь, не частичное, а полное обещание, что "все приложится" нам.

Христос Иисус, указавший путь человечеству, раскрыл для нас и словом, и делом тот факт, что мы всегда находим для себя выгоду, когда стараемся прежде всего узнать волю Божью и затем беспрекословно ее выполнять. Его жизнь явилась очевидным доказательством того, что простое доверие к Богу есть единственно верный, доходный нам вклад, вполне, при этом, осуществимый на опыте жизни. Никто ни до, ни после Иисуса не показал с такой очевидностью, как обильны доходы от подобного вклада. Духовность Иисуса, исходившая от Бога, Духа, дала ему возможность удовлетворять все нужды людей вплоть даже до воскрешение мертвых, усмирение бури, хождение по водам, и мы, разумеется, можем заключить на основании этого, что и он лично ни в чем не мог нуждаться, имея все в избытке. Он носил одежду без одного шва, очень ценную в те времена. И денег у него было более, чем достаточно для таких расходов, как, напр., уплата налогов или милостыня нуждающимся, а потому он ни на секунду не задумался над вопросом, как поступить ему в пустыне с множеством народа. Его доверие к Богу было настолько действительным в смысле практического своего осуществления, что он с'умел всех насытить, оставив даже излишки.

Что Бог обильно воздает людям,—это несомненный факт, связанный не только с эпохой, когда жил Христос Иисус. Среди тех, которые были широко вознаграждены Богом за веру и доверие к Нему, видное место занимает Mary Baker Eddy, Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки. Подобно великому Учителю, она была одарена не только чистым духовным пониманием,—ей дано было доказать и на опыте жизни, что вера ее в Бога получила свою награду в полном освобождении от нужд и ограничений. Этим она также доказала нам, что чистая духовность не может не найти своего проявления в жизни. Mrs. Eddy дала нам в Христианской Науке правила, в силу которых каждый может доверить все свое Богу с полным убеждением, что получит в изобилии те блага, которые Бог уготовал Своим детям.

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

A Profitable Investment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVENTS of the last few years have caused many people to ponder the insecurity and uncertainty of the average types of financial investments. This may lead to a more spiritual concept of substance, because a careful consideration discloses the fact that materiality in any form is unsubstantial, insecure, and uncertain; whereas the things of God are substantial, secure, and permanent. While legitimate investments, helpful to humanity, are quite proper when correctly and wisely made, nevertheless financial interests should at all times be secondary in consideration, and spiritual understanding of "the deep things of God," primary.

To invest means, among other things, to confer, to endow, to vest (in). One of the definitions of "vest" is, "To put in possession so as to give an immediate fixed right of present or future enjoyment." How descriptive is this definition of the result which one obtains who turns to God, Spirit, for guidance, protection, supply, and peace! Reliance upon God bears immediate fruitage, for it indeed vests the reliant one with "an immediate fixed right" to enjoy the blessings from God's power. This reliance is not too transcendental in its adaptation or realization at this present and in all time. Centuries ago Christ Jesus used a parable to illustrate the value of the kingdom of heaven. He told of a man who found a "pearl of great price." Note, that while it was a pearl of great value, a "great price" was required to purchase it. So highly did the man value this pearl, and so much did he desire to possess it, that he "sold all that he had, and bought it." At another time Jesus said, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." Surely there could be no more profitable investment than the kingdom of God and His righteousness; and no greater profit could be obtained from an investment, for the promise is that not part of, but "all these things shall be added unto you."

By his words and works Christ Jesus, the Way-shower for mankind, revealed that it is always practical to seek first and always to do the will of the Father. His life demonstrated that such simple trust in God is the only really profitable investment and is entirely practical in human experience. No one, before or after Jesus' time, has ever shown forth, as did he, the wealth and profit which such an investment produces. His spirituality derived from God, Spirit, was sufficient to meet all human needs, even to raising the dead, stilling the tempest, walking on the water; and we may conclude that his own human need was provided for as well, without lack or limitation. His was the seamless garment of high price in those days. He had sufficient money to meet the financial needs, such as paying taxes and contributing to the poor; and he was not at a loss to know what to do with the multitudes in the desert places. So practical was his faith and trust in God that he was able to feed all and leave a surplus.

Nor was the proof of God's ample reward confined to Christ Jesus or his time. Notable among those whose faith and trust in God was abundantly rewarded is Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Like the great Master, she not only was endued with pure spiritual understanding, but was able to demonstrate in practical manner that her faith in God was well rewarded in freedom from lack and limitation. She proved that pure spirituality cannot be denied expression. And in Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy has given the rules which enable others to invest their all with God and receive surely and abundantly the good which He has prepared for all His children.

The study of Christian Science enlarges one's understanding of God, man, and the universe. As the understanding of God, good, unfolds in human consciousness through the study of Christian Science, the student finds that this correct knowledge of God brings healing from disease, deformity, discomfort, and fear. It comforts the sorrowing, binds up the broken-hearted, and encourages the weary ones. Like the man who found the "pearl of great price" and sold all that he had in order to obtain it, the student of Christian Science finds it advisable and necessary to dispose of false material concepts as soon as possible and strive to gain the pearl of spirituality, the consciousness of God's presence, power, and Science. "Seeking is not sufficient whereby to arrive at the results of Science: you must strive; and the glory of the strife comes of honesty and humility," writes Mrs. Eddy (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 341). In the transitional state of consciousness these words on the same page are encouraging: "Do human hopes deceive? is joy a trembler? Then, weary pilgrim, unloose the latchet of thy sandals; for the place whereon thou standest is sacred. By that, you may know you are parting with a material sense of life and happiness to win the spiritual sense of good. O learn to lose with God! and you find Life eternal: you gain all."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

The Old Russian Capital of Alaska

Morning—and the sun-warmed wharf alive with the activity of steamer-day!

Men and women of Sitka stood about chatting with ship's officers. Tourists and white-jacketed waiters traded vociferously with the Indian women along the edge of the dock. Stevedores trundled their hand-trucks through the leisurely crowd.

The only motor-truck in town chugged down, making a detour to avoid a dog lying in the middle of Governor's Walk. Behind came the truck's business rival—a big brown horse drawing a seatless wagon full of little boys. Among the squirming youngsters stood the bareheaded driver, a sun-browned, laughing young giant with a shock of blond hair. The sleeves of his flannel shirt and the legs of his overalls were "stagged"; that is, cut off at elbow and knee. As he drew up before the warehouse his animated load spilled out, their happy shrieks mingling with the clatter of the steamer's winches and the cries of expectant sea gulls hovering about the galley port holes.

The *Northwestern* lay at a pier built upon the spot where, more than a century ago, old Baranov moored the hulk he used as a landing stage. They say when the tide is very low you may still see its rotting, weed-grown timbers glimmering far down on the bottom.

I can remember the great, square-log warehouse the Russians built here. It burned in 1916. It was twenty-two fathoms long, with hand-hewn timbers overhead and heavy doors hung on wrought iron hinges. Like a tunnel through its center led a dusky, low-ceilinged passage that hinted, with delightful fearsomeness, of dungeons and grim medieval things, rather than of cargoes of furs and ivory. . . .

Today, into the hold, the rattling winches swung cases of canned salmon and crab which had been stored in the two modern warehouses that replace the old one of logs. I made my way between them and came out on Governor's Walk, which the Americans have pointlessly rechristened Lincoln Street.

The Walk runs straight for two blocks to the Russian Church of Saint Michael, a gray clap-boarded edifice which seems to have settled serenely in the middle of the road. On my left, against the green of the Marine Parade Ground, stood the quaint summer Market of the Thlingets, a row of tiny, open-fronted tents which housed colorful displays on counters barely a foot off the ground. Behind each counter squatted slant-eyed native women wrapped in shawls.

These brown vendors were listening, in scornful amusement, to the tourists who bargained with them in astonishing pidgin English. Often they ceased negotiations altogether to hail one another and in excellent mission English exchange uncomplimentary remarks about their customers.—From "Sitka, Portal to Romance," by BARRETT WILLOUGHBY. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Scotland

(The Highlands)

Mountains,
Veiled in shifting vapors,
Mountains,
Bleak, foreboding,
Mountains,
Stark and overpowering.
Torrents,
Tumbling, crashing,
Dragging boulders
In their rushing,
Lakes,
Forlorn and lonesome,
Heather
In magenta patches,
Sheep, and cattle
Black and somber,
Winding roads
Through massive passes.
Rain,
Sun,
Flowers,
Mist,
Rain,—
Loved Scotland!

JEAN M. SNYDER.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Listless Market Moves Along In A Steady Manner

Fluctuations Generally Are Within a Narrow Price Range

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (AP)—The stock market began to pay some attention to the inflationary aspects of sharply declining dollar rates today and prices of a number of leaders moved up 1 to 3 or more points in expanded trading.

Sterling spurted 11¼ cents to another post-war high of $5.51½, and the sympathetic French franc trailed with a gain of .14¾ of a cent at 6.71½, also a new peak for the present currency. The domestic gold price was again unchanged.

Wheat rallied nearly 2 cents a bushel, cotton steadied and rubber futures were in demand. Bonds, especially federal issues, drifted lower.

The stock-buying movement gained momentum in the late dealings, after having moved steadily forward, following a dull spell in the first hour.

Trading broadened, and blocks of 1000 to 10,000 shares made their appearance. Issues up 2 to 4 or more points included Case, du Pont, U. S. Steel, American Telephone, International Nickel, General Motors, Chrysler, Union Pacific, U. S. Smelting, Owen-Illinois Glass and National Distillers.

Transfers approximated 2,400,000 shares.

While most banking circles, as well as brokerage houses, continued to display some uneasiness over the foreign exchange situation and falling bond prices, various financial observers expressed the opinion that recently voiced fears regarding the Government's credit were groundless.

Money in Circulation

Total money in circulation on Nov. 8, last, it was recalled, amounted to $5,673,000,000. The law requires a gold coverage of at least 40 per cent for outstanding currency. On the old basis of gold at $20.67 an ounce, the Government owned metal valued at some $4,250,000,000. At the present gold price, the gold in the federal vaults is valued at more than $6,000,000,000. It is argued that the money circulation actually could be doubled without straining Government credit or exceeding the legal limit.

The decline of the dollar, it was believed in some quarters, may eventually bring a rush of foreign capital into American securities. In line with this thought, or hope, it was said that almost any European currency can now buy dollars cheap, and with these same dollars American property can be purchased at prices which have not advanced in proportion to the decline in money values.

The impression prevailed in Wall Street that the Preisdent probably would make some statement soon regarding the monetary program. With Secretary of the Treasury Woodin on an extended leave of absence, and Henry Morgantheau Jr. in charge as Undersecretary, there was no expectancy of any change in the fiscal policy which involves the purchase and sale of gold in order to control commodity prices.

Bond Market Heavy

Monetary inflation fears continued to have a depressing effect on bond market values today.

United States Government loans were inclined to heaviness from the outset, and by midsession had recorded losses ranging from 3-32 to ½ point under a fairly large volume. Treasury issues, including the 3s, 3¼s and 3¾s, suffered the widest declines by reason of the timid character of investment support.

There was a repetition of thin markets in a considerable number of high grade corporation loans like Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, Santa Fe issues, American Telephone 5s, Consolidated Gas 5½s, Standard Oil of New York 4½s and Union Pacific 4s of 1968. Some of these prime loans were offered down as much as two points due to the absence of supporting bids near the market.

Secondary bonds which ordinarily conform to the trend in equities sold lower in most groups despite the stock market's firmness. Rail issues again were called upon to absorb a steady flow of light selling which chipped off fractions to a point. Utilities of semi-speculative character were steadier than yesterday, but none attracted enough buying interest to permit of any substantial recovery. Industrials had a few gainers, although here, too, the major trend was downward.

Further currency gains against the dollar helped to preserve for some of the foreign loans the major part of recent advances. French and British issues were steady within fractional ranges, Norway 6s rose about 2 points.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Wheat					Net
December	.89½	.91¼	.88	.91	+.01¾
May	.93¼	.94¾	.91½	.94¾	+.02¼
July	.90⅞	.92⅜	.89⅞	.92½	+.01⅞
Corn					
December	.48	.48¾	.46¾	.48⅝	+.01¾
May	.54⅜	.55⅛	.53¼	.55½	+.01¾
July	.56	.57⅜	.55¼	.57½	+.01⅜
Oats					
December	.35½	.35⅞	.33⅞	.35½	+ ⅜
May	.37⅜	.38⅛	.36¼	.38¼	+.01⅛
July					
Lard					
December	5.57	5.57	5.57	5.57	—.03

Winnipeg Wheat					Net
October	.65⅞	.64½	.65¼	—.01	
December	.69	.68½	.68¾	—.01¼	
May	.70⅛	.69¼	.70⅛	—.01⅛	

American Sugar Redemption

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—Earl D. Babst, chairman of the board, announces that the directors of the American Sugar Refining Company authorized the redemption, on Jan. 2, 1934, of $2,000,000 in principal amount of the company's $30,000,000 issue of 6 per cent gold bonds due in 1937, at the call price of 102½. This, together with previous redemptions, will leave outstanding about $1,300,000 after Jan. 2, 1934.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Nov. 16	Last Nov. 15
13¾	3		Adams Express	1400	8½	7¾	8½	7⅞
21⅝	8	1	Adams Millis	2200	19¼	18	18½	18¼
112	47½	3¾	Air Reduction	2400	106¾	103¼	106¾	103¾
12½	5½		Addressograph	4000	9½	9¼	9¼	9¼
11¾	5⅝	.60	Affiliated Prod	200	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
178	178	11½	Albany & Susque	10	170	170	170	
33	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	48800	25⅞	23¾	24⅝	23¾
8¼	3⅛		Alleghany Corp	400	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
8¼	3⅛		Allephany Corp	400	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
217⅛	1		Allegh pf ww xxx	100	8	8	8	
21	1½		Allegh pf ww XL	200	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6½
26	5		Alleghany Steel	10	15	15	15	
145½	20¾	.60	Allied Chem	8400	140	133¾	140	134
125	115	7	Allied Chem pf	100	120	120	120	120
26⅜	6		Allis Chalmers	9400	19¾	18¾	19¾	18¼
24	8¾		Alpha Port Cem	800	15	14¾	15	
9¼	⅜		Amal Leather	100	4½	4½	4½	
47	18½	2	Amerada	4300	46¾	45	46¾	45
35	7¾		Am Ag Ch Del	200	25½	24½	25½	
28½	8		Am Bank Note	300	13¼	12¾	13¼	12½
32¾	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	20	40	39	39	40
16⅝	1		Am Beet Sugar	1000	11¼	10¼	11¼	10
42½	9⅛	.60	Am Brake S&F	200	29½	29½	29½	29
108	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	90	91	91	91	
9⅞	49½	4	Am Can	7800	94⅝	91½	94¼	91½
134	112	7	Am Can pf	400	122	122	122	122¼
39¾	6½		Am Car & Fdry	800	25½	23	25	23
59¼	15		Am Car & F pf	400	35½	34½	35¼	32¾
15	1⅜		Am Chain	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	
31½	3½		Am Chain pf	200	16½	16½	16¼	16⅜
89⅝	13		Am Com Alcohol	4800	52⅛	49½	51¾	49½
13	3⅞		Am European	300	4¾	4⅝	4¾	4¾
44⅞	7½		Am & For Pow	14400	11¼	10½	11¼	10⅜
35⅜	6½		Am & For Pow pf	400	24¼	22½	24¼	23
27¼	4⅜		Am & For Pow 6	200	17¾	17	17¾	
21½	4⅛	1	Am & For Pw 2pf	N4	13¾	13¼	13¼	12¼
16	2½		Am Hawaiian	500	18½	17¾	18½	17½
57½	13⅞		Am Hide & L	400	9¼	9¼	9¼	8¾
17½	3⅝		Am Hide & L pf	100	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	
19⅜	3⅞		Am Ice	1600	7½	7¼	7½	7
4¾	1		Am International	300	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	8⅛
3½	1¼		Am La France	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
39½	8⅞		Am Locomotive	200	27⅞	26¼	27⅜	26
63	17¾		Am Loco pf	100	46¾	46¼	46¾	44½
23⅜	3½		Am Metal	7200	22⅜	21½	22¼	21½
30½	17	1½	Am News	20	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
19⅞	4		Am Power & Lt	7400	7⅝	7	7⅝	7⅛
41½	9⅝	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	100	16	16	16	
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	400	14½	13⅜	13¾	14½
31⅞	5¾		Am Radiator	16400	13¼	12½	13¼	12⅝
47¾	20½	3	Am Rolling Mill	5100	17⅞	16½	17⅝	16¼
4⅞	⅞		Am Safety Razor	100	36	36	36	
4⅛	1⅜		Am Seating	100	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
36¾	11½	2	Am Ship & Com	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
53½	10¾		Am Shipbuilding	40	18	17¼	17¼	
93	31		Am Smelt & Ref	59600	49	45¼	49	45⅞
73	20½		Am Smelt & R pf	100	88¾	88¾	88¾	
27	4		Am Sm&R 6% pf	300	67	65½	67	
47⅞	30	2½	Am Steel Fdries	1400	39	37¾	38¾	38¾
74	21½		Am Stores	300	38	36¼	36	
134¾	86½	9	Am Sugar Ref	3100	57½	56⅞	57⅝	56⅞
42¼	10⅞	1	Am Tel & Tel	13200	121⅝	117	120⅞	117⅝
11	3½		Am Wat W & E	2800	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	18¼
61⅞	22⅝		Am Woolen	1100	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	11
10⅞	2¼		Am Woolen pf	800	54¼	52⅜	53⅞	52
22⅜	5		Am Writ Pap pf	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
39¼	8⅛	.60	Am Zinc Lead & S	400	7¾	7¾	7¾	7
90	41	6½	Anaconda Cop	28400	16⅜	15	16⅜	15¼
29¼	9¾	1	Anchor Cap	300	21⅞	20¼	21⅝	20½
90	41	7	Anchor Cap pf	10	87	87	87	
35	7¾		Archer Daniels	100	26½	26½	26½	
49	5¾		Armour Del pf	100	73	73	73	
5	⅞		Armour Ill A	5100	3¾	3⅜	3¾	3¾
93	7		Armour Ill B	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
7	1⅛		Armour Ill pf	4600	44⅜	42½	44¾	42¼
20	¾		Arnold Constable	400	3¾	3½	3¾	
51¾	13		Asso Apparel Ind	400	13¾	13¾	13¾	
15½	6¾		Asso Dry Goods	400	13½	13	13¼	13
80⅛	34⅝		Asso Dry G 2pf	200	46	46	46	45
79¾	50	3	Atchison T&SF	20	30½	30½	30½	31¼
59	15½		Atchison pf	7400	47⅞	45½	47¼	46¼
31⅞	7⅜	2	Atl Coast Line	400	55¾	55	55¼	56¼
39½	9	1	Atl Refining	1100	31	30	30	30
83⅛	60	6	Atlas Powder	16200	32	30½	32	30⅝
31½	11½		Atlas Powder pf	500	31	28¾	31	
84¾	31	2	Atlas Tack	100	78	78	78	78
9⅝	4⅛		Auburn Auto	2100	31½	30	31	31
16⅜	5½		Austin Nichols	2800	44	40¼	43½	40¾
			Aviation Corp Del	500	8¼	7¾	8	
				11400	8¾	7¾	8¾	7⅞

—B—

17⅝	3½	Baldwin Loco	11900	12	11	12	11⅛
37⅞	8¼	Balt & Ohio	9800	23⅞	22	23⅞	22¾
39¼	9½	Balt & Ohio pf	2100	23½	22⅞	23½	23⅜
41¼	20	Bangor & Aroos	300	35½	35	35½	
110	68⅜	Bangor & Ar pf	10	96	96	96	
11	3	Barnsdall A	5800	9⅜	8⅝	9⅜	8¾
27	7	Beatrice Cream	200	13	12⅞	13	
15	8¼	Beneficial Lnd Ln	400	14	13¾	14	13⅞
17¼	6⅛	Bendix Aviation	4100	15½	14	15⅛	13⅞
33⅛	9	Best & Co	4600	28½	28	28½	28⅜
49¼	10½	Bethlehem Steel	11600	33¼	30½	33	30⅜
82	25½	Beth Steel pf	800	51½	48¾	51½	48½
29½	6¼	Bigelow Sanford	30	21¾	21¾	21¾	20
18¼	3½	Blaw Knox	400	13¾	13¼	13¾	12¼
68	53	Bloomingdale pf	10	72	72	72	
54½	18	Bohn Alum & Br	3200	48¾	46½	48¾	46¾
37⅜	18	1.60 Borden	3400	23⅜	22½	23⅞	22⅝
21⅝	5½	Borg Warner	500	16½	15½	16½	15¾
14⅝	2⅝	Briggs Mfg	1600	9¾	8⅞	9¾	8⅝
4¼	2¼	Brooklyn Man T	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
88½	65	3 Brooklyn Un Gas	600	62⅜	62⅜	62⅝	62⅜
53⅞	28½	3 Brown Shoe	100	48	48	48	47
18½	13¼	Brunswick Balke	400	8½	8¾	8¾	8¾
12⅞	2	Bucyrus Erie	100	6½	6¼	6½	6¼
18⅜	2¾	Bucyrus E cv pf	400	9⅝	8¾	9⅝	9½
4	¾	Budd Mfg	1400	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	5¼
5¾	1	Budd Mfg pf	20	22	21½	21½	21½
13¼	2½	Budd Wheel	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
20⅞	6½	.40 Bullard	900	7½	7	7¼	6⅞
22½	6¼	Burroughs Add	1800	15¼	14⅛	15¼	14⅝
4¼	1½	Bush T Bldgs pf	20	9¾	9¾	9¾	
43¼	8½	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	
		Byers	2200	24¾	22½	24¾	23

—C—

34¾	7¾	Calif Packing	900	22⅞	20	22⅜	20½
2¼	¼	Callahan Z & L	1200	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
9¾	2	Calumet & Hecla	600	5¾	4⅞	5¼	4⅞
41½	1½	1 Canada Dry	1900	27⅞	25½	27⅝	25½
20⅞	7½	Canadian Pacific	8400	13	12	12⅞	12¼
35½	14	1¶ Cannon Mills	200	29¾	29	29¾	
12½	4¼	Capital Admin	300	5	5	5	5
103½	20½	2½ Case Thresh	14700	74⅝	69¾	74	69⅜
86½	41	4 Case Thresh pf	300	67	65¼	67	65½
29¾	5½	Caterpillar Trac	3800	23	21¾	23	
58⅞	4½	Celanese Corp	22700	45⅞	43¼	45⅞	43⅜
41	14	1½ Central Aguirre	700	29¾	28⅞	29⅝	29¾
44¾	5⅞	Cerro de Pasco	19800	40⅝	37⅝	40	37¾
82½	14¾	2 Chesapeake Corp	800	34	33¼	33¾	
49¼	24⅝	2.80 Ches & Ohio	8300	40⅜	39¼	40¼	39⅜
11⅜	1	Chi Mil & St P	500	8¼	4¾	8¼	4¾
18¼	1½	Chi Mil & St P pf	3100	8¼	7¾	8¼	7¾
1¾	1¼	Chi & N'western	1100	8¼	7¾	8¼	7¾
34¾	2	Chi & N'west pf	300	13	12¾	13	12¾
12⅜	2½	Chi Pneu Tool	700	8¾	7½	8¾	7¾
10⅛	2	Chi Rock Isl & P	300	4	3⅝	4	
15	2⅞	Chi RI&P 6%	20	4	3⅝	4	
19½	3½	Chi RI&P 7%	400	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅜
24	5	1 Chickasha Cot O	200	6½	6½	6½	
101⅜	2	Childs Company	500	21½	20	21½	
52⅞	7¾	2 Chrysler	100	4	4	4	
25	7⅛	2 City Ice & Fuel	71900	46¼	43¼	46⅛	43½
72	45	6½ City Ice & F pf	600	17¾	16⅝	17⅜	16⅜
5¼	3⅛	City Stores A rts	90	68	66½	68	67
3⅝	⅛	City Stores	20	2¼	2¼	2¼	1¼
2½	⅛	City Stores vtc	100	1	1	1	
14¼	5	Clark Equipment	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
41½	10	1 Cluett Peabody	200	73¼	73¼	73¼	71½
22⅜	7	Colgate-Palm-P	200	28	27	28	
26	3	Collins & Aikman	700	13¾	12⅝	13½	13¼
17⅝	3½	Colo Fuel & Ir	1200	18⅞	17⅛	18¾	17½
51	15¼	Colo Oil & Gas	200	5½	5	5½	
28½	7	.50a Columbia Gas	120	25	23¾	25	24½
83	55	6 Columbia G pf A	17800	11¼	10⅝	11⅛	10⅝
27¾	6⅝	Columbia Pic vtc	500	56	55½	56	57⅜
71½	23⅛	2 Columbian Carb	500	23¾	22½	23½	22
19	4	Comm Credit	4500	60⅞	59	60¾	58¼
43½	18	2 Comm Invest Trust	700	14¾	14½	14¾	14¼
57¼	9	.60 Comm Solvents	300	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	33¼
16	1⅜	Comwlth & So	27900	3¾	3½	3¾	3⅜
60½	21	6 Comwlth&S 6pf	24000	21½	17⅝	17⅝	2
27⅝	7¾	1 Congloleum Nairn	3200	24½	23⅞	24½	23¾
5¾	1¾	Consol Film Ind	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
14¼	5⅞	Consol Film I pf	400	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9¾
99	82¾	5 Consol Gas	18900	38	36½	37⅝	37
5½	2	Consol Gas pf	1500	84½	85	83	82¾
15¾	5	Consol Laundries	300	2½	2¼	2⅜	
3¼	¼	Consol Oil	25900	13	11½	13	11¾
1⅝	1⅛	Consol Textile	500	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4½	¼	Container A	600	7	7	7	6⅞
18¾	3	Container B	100	2½	2¼	2½	
66	36	4 Cont Baking A	900	10½	10	10½	10
69	38¼	2½ Cont Baking B	500	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
17⅛	3½	Cont Baking 2pf	200	60½	60½	60½	
36½	10½	1.20 Cont Can	4600	70	66¾	70	67
19⅜	4⅞	Cont Dia Fibre	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	
88½	65	3 Cont Insurance	2700	25	24½	25	25
90⅜	45⅝	3 Cont Oil	19500	19	18	18¾	18
146⅝	117⅜	7 Corn Products	3800	72½	68¾	72	69
77½	23	Corn Prod pf	240	136	134	135½	135½
39½	23	25 Coty	500	33¼	33	33¼	33
14¾	2¼	Cream of Wheat	700	28¾	27½	28¾	28¾
65	14¼	Crosley Radio	200	10	10	10	9¾
38½	24½	2.70 Crown Cork & S	400	37½	35⅝	36	35½
8½	1	Crown Cork pf	200	35½	35½	35½	
37½	9	Crown Zellerback	700	4¾	4	4½	4⅛
60⅜	16	Crucible Steel	2100	18¾	17	18½	17
43⅜	½	Crucible Steel pf	100	34¼	34	34½	34
11½	1½	Cuba Co	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
59½	20⅜	2½ Cuban Am Sug	500	4½	4¼	4½	
32¼	6½	Cudahy Packing	200	40½	39½	40½	38¾
66	30	Curtis Pblishng	600	17	15¾	17	
4⅜	1½	Curtiss-Wright	12500	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2¾
8	2	Curtiss-Wright A	2100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
96½	74	7 Cushman 7%	20	85	85	85	
21	4¼	Cutler Hammer	200	12	11½	11½	

—D—

8¾	1⅜	Davega St	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
5	1½	Debenhams	170	3	2½	3	
18⅜	6¼	.20 Deere & Co pf	200	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
49	5¾	Deere & Co	12700	33	30½	32⅝	30⅞
93¾	37⅝	6 Del & Hudson	1800	53	50	53	50½
46	17¼	Del Lack & W	11400	24⅜	22½	23⅝	22¼
19¾	2	Denver R G pf	100	16	16	16	
91½	48	4 Detroit Edison	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
29½	17½	1 Diamond Match	1500	27	27	27	27
28½	17	1.80† Dome Mines	9200	38⅜	36¼	37	36¾
28½	10⅛	1.20† Dominion Stores	3900	24½	22¾	24	22½
18¼	10½	.75 Douglas A	700	14¾	14	14¾	14
85¾	32½	2 du Pont de Nem	48700	85¾	80¾	85½	80½
28⅜	9½	1 Duplan Silk	200	16	16	16	

—E—

10	1⅛	Eastern Roll Mill	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
89¾	46	3 Eastman Kodak	7200	73	70	73	69
16	3¼	.20b Eaton Mfg N	700	11¾	11¼	11¾	10⅞
5¼	⅜	Eitingon Schild	14300	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅝
27½	10	Elec Auto-Lite	5900	16½	15	16½	15½
8¼	1	Elec Boat	4600	4½	4	4¼	4
4¼	1	Elec &Mus Ind	500	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
153⅜	3½	Elec Pow & Lt	4800	5½	5½	5¾	5½
36½	7½	Elec Pow & L pf	500	12½	11⅝	12½	
32¾	6½	El Pw&L 6%pf	400	10	9½	10	10
84	21	2 Elec Sto Battery	40	44	42½	44	41½
13⅞	6½	1 Equitable Off Bld	1200	9⅞	9	9⅝	9¼
25⅜	3¾	Erie RR	600	15½	15	15⅝	14½
29½	4½	Erie RR 1pf	200	16⅞	16	16⅞	17
18¼	2	Eureka Vacuum	1100	9¾	8¾	9¾	9½
7½	⅞	Evans Products	1900	4½	3¾	4½	3¾

—F—

6⅝	2⅛	Fairbanks pf ct	50	3½	3½	3½	
42½	10	Fairbanks M pf	20	42	40½	41½	42
102	15	Fed Min & Sm	100	98½	98½	98½	
11¾	¾	Fed Motor Tr	400	5¾	5	5¾	3¼
6⅝	1⅜	Fed Water Serv	800	2½	2	2½	2⅛
.6	10¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	100	24¼	24¼	24¼	25⅛
21½	5	.64	Fifth Ave Bus	40	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
21½	9¼	.40	Firestone T & R	7400	23	21¼	22⅞	21¼
73¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	1300	56½	55½	56	55½
19	2½		Follansbee B	100	10	10	10	
23	4½		Foster-Wheeler	6600	16½	15	16⅛	16½
26¼	13⅜	.95	Fourth at Inv	400	20	19	20	19¾
19	12½		Fox Film A	700	14¾	14¼	14⅜	14
48⅛	16½	2	Freeport Texas	1400	48⅜	46¾	48¾	48¼
31	9		Fuller pr pf	40	13½	13½	13½	
23	4		Fuller 2pf	160	7	8½	7	

—G—

20⅞	6¼		Gamewell	210	13½	13	13½	
12	2⅝		Gen Am Inv	800	8¼	7¾	8¼	7⅞
85	42	6	Gen Am In pf ww	300	70	70	70	
43¼	13¾	1	Gen Am Trans	2800	30¼	29	30¼	29
27	9¼		Gen Asphalt	900	16½	15⅝	16¼	15¼
20⅞	11⅜	1	Gen Baking	800	13½	12½	13½	13
108¼	99¾	8	Gen Baking pf	10	104¼	104¼	104¼	
11½	1¼		Gen Cable	200	4	4	4	
30¼	10½	.40	Gen Electric	66200	21¼	19⅞	21	20
12¾	4⅛	.80	Gen Elec Sp	5700	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛
39⅞	21	1.80	Gen Foods	6800	36⅝	35⅜	36⅝	35⅝
23⅜	8		Gen Gas & E A	900	¾	¾	¾	¾
20	5		Gen G&E 8% A	10	9¾	9¾	9¾	
55⅛	24½	2.06	Gen Ital Edison	200	55⅛	55½	55½	
71	35½	3	Gen Mills	1500	67½	66	67	66
106½	92½	3	Gen Mills pf	200	102½	102	102½	
35¾	10	1½†	Gen Motors	187200	32½	30½	32¾	30¼
95	65½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	87½	87½	87½	87
83	31	6	Gen Print Ink pf	150	75	75	75	75
8¼	2		Gen Pub Service	300	3	3	3	3¼
49½	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	400	32	30	32	
4⅝	⅜		Gen Realty	300	2	2	2	2
22¾	8¼		Gen Refractories	200	16	15⅞	16	
19¾	2½		Gillette Saf Raz	200	10	10	10	9
20¼	9¾	1	Gimbel Bros	3100	11½	11	11½	11¼
7⅝	⅜		Gimbel Bros pf	2200	6	5½	6	5½
32	3¾	.25b	Glidden	100	23½	23½	23½	
91½	48	7	Glidden pf	1400	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	15½
16	3		Gobel (Adolf)	10	8¾	8¾	8¾	
13⅜	12	1.20	Gold Dust	4800	8⅝	8	8¼	8
21¼	5		Goodrich	2100	19	17⅝	18¾	17¾
63	9		Goodrich pf	7700	15½	14	15½	14½
47½

Financial News and Comment

Deficit of Nearly Four Billion Lire In Italy's Budget

Yields From Income Tax, Business Tax and Imports on Wheat Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The Italian financial year 1932-33 closed with a budget deficit provisionally estimated at 3,938,000,000 lire (about $208,000,000 at par) as against a deficit of 4,274,000,000 in 1931-32.

Well-established precedent shows that the audited accounts, presented to Parliament toward the end of the year when complete returns for all items are available have always made a considerable reduction in these provisional figures and this will doubtless again be the case.

Returns to hand for the year ending June 30, 1933, show receipts at 17,965,000,000 lire against an estimated 18,845,000,000 lire, and compare with 19,033,000,000 actually obtained in 1931-32. Expenditure, originally estimated at 20,060,000,000 lire, rose to 21,903,000,000 as against 23,307,000,000 in the previous financial year.

Step to Balanced Budget

A satisfactory feature of the situation is the marked decline in supplementary credits, 2,000,000,000 as compared with 4,089,000,000 in the preceding fiscal year. Indications are held to point to further reductions in 1933-34 and that expenditure for that year will vary little from the estimated 20,614,000,000 lire. The major items which accounted for over 1,000,000,000 lire of the additional sums required in the financial year just closed are said to be either nonrecurrent or have been duly provided for. The reduction to a strict minimum of additional outlays incurred after the estimates have been voted is regarded as one of the surest steps toward the gradual return to a balanced budget for which the Government is steadily working.

Turning from the accountancy budget to the Treasury statement showing receipts collected and liabilities discharged, it is shown that the deficit for 1932-33 stands at 4,216,000,000 lire as against 3,011,000,000 at the end of 1931-32.

In comparing the Italian situation with that of other countries it should be remembered that the budget is inclusive of all national expenditure, including that incurred for railway, postal, telephonic, shipping, and other public, semi-official or subsidized services or organizations.

Monopolies Profits Rise

A comparison of revenue receipts collected in 1932-33 with those for 1931-32 shows that the profits on the postal, telegraphic, and telephonic services fell from 200,000,000 lire to 168,000,000 and the industrial profit on state monopolies (tobacco, matches, salt, etc.) rose from 25,000,000 to 90,000,000. The yield of direct taxation fell off by 307,000,000 lire, of which 255,000,000 was due to the smaller yield of permanent taxation, more especially income tax. The yield of all taxes on business declined by 141,000,000 lire; the yield of indirect taxation on consumption declined by 424,000,000 lire, of which more than half is accounted for by reduced wheat imports due to bumper harvests at home, a loss to the Treasury which is, however, an economic benefit.

The small decline (61,000,000) for other customs receipts is more than accounted for by the lower commodity prices prevailing in 1932-33 as compared with 1931-32 and shows that consumption has been well maintained on the home market. The yield of the sales duty on imported mineral oils rose during the year by 18,000,000 lire. Special receipts declined by about 81,000,000 lire; these include payments on account of war reparations which fell from 144,000,000 lire in 1931-32 to 1,000,000 in the financial year just closed. Receipts from creation of debt, entered under the heading "movement of capital" stood at 338,000,000 lire, a decline of 3,828,000 lire as compared with the previous fiscal year.

On the expenditure side there was an increase of 184,000,000 lire on education, of 289,000,000 on public works, of 114,000,000 on agriculture, of 70,000,000 on communications and of 77,000,000 on the defense services.

Total Bank Clearings Up 6.7 P. C. for Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—The total bank clearings for all leading cities in the United States, as reported by Dun & Bradstret Inc., of $4,313,100,000 was 6.7 per cent above that for the like week of last year. At New York City, clearings were $3,020,009,000, an increase of 11.9 per cent, while the aggregate for centers outside of New York of $1,293,091,000 showed a decline of 2.8 per cent.

The increase was largely at New York. Armistice Day was observed at a number of points and clearings there covered only five business days.

Wants 'Sound Money'

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Knickerbocker

Mr. James Brown

President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.

Campaign to Go Back to Gold Is Begun by Chamber

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—Encouraged by the nation-wide interest in the action taken by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York in adopting a resolution on Nov. 3 urging the prompt return to the gold standard, the chamber is taking steps to further champion its views throughout the country, according to an announcement made yesterday by Mr. James Brown, president of the group.

The objective of the plan on which the chamber is working is for the creation of a national demand that the Administration return to the former backing for the dollar and "abandon all currency experiments to the end that national credit may me restored, confidence in business revived and recovery expedited," said Mr. Brown.

"The chamber believes that public opinion will thus be aroused to so great an extent that the President no longer can ignore the cry for sound money from business men throughout the nation, regardless of what the advisers of the Administration may counsel," continued Mr. Brown.

It was added that approval of the chamber's action had come from a wide section of the nation and that copies of the resolutions which were adopted at the chamber's meeting were being sent to chambers of commerce, boards of trade and other civic and business organizations throughout the nation, with the request that they join forces in a "great national demonstration for a return to a sound money policy."

"Industrial leaders, the heads of large savings and commercial banking institutions, and prominent business and professional men who are an influence in their communties have volunteered to join in a movement whose goal is the welfare and prosperity of the whole nation," said Mr. Brown.

"While the American Federation of Labor, the American Legion, the Crusaders and other groups, representing a substantial portion of the country's population, have declared emphatically against inflation, the action of this chamber is the first pronouncement by a prominent business and commercial organization in the East.

"The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York believes that if the natural flow of trade and commerce and the operation of normal economic conditions are permitted to function, the United States will progress. We believe that the recovery which started will continue if nothing is done to jeopardize its progress. Gold has been the basis of our currency for more than half a century. It must still be the basis of any sound monetary unit."

Hankow Tung Oil Exports to U. S. Show an Increase

Exports of tung oil to the United States from Hankow, China, for September were 7,516,000 pounds in comparison with 10,332,000 pounds for the preceding month and 5,288,000 pounds for September, 1932, according to the chemical division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Total tung oil exports from Hankov during September were 8,684,000 pounds, as compared with 15,172,000 pounds for August.

Europe's share of the total exports of oil amounted to 1,168,000 pounds in comparison with 2,840,000 pounds for the preceding month and 2,682,000 pounds for September, 1932. It was estimated locally that stocks of oil on hand at Hankow at the end of September totaled 4940 short tons.

Although a decline in the total exports of oil to the United States occurred in September, total exports for the first nine months were far in excess of the quantity shipped to the United States during the corresponding months of 1932.

South Pole Adventurers to Munch On Beef, Lamb and Pork; Fresh, Too

One of the largest single shipments of frozen meats is on its way to the Eyrd expedition headquarters in Little America, it was announced by the Boston branch of John Morrell & Co., packers.

The shipment consisted of 5000 pounds of beef, 3000 pounds of lamb and mutton, and 25 cases of pork sausage. Although some of this meat will not be eaten for another year, it will be just as fresh as the day it was dressed.

The entire shipment, immediately after slaughter and manufacture, was placed in a freezer and kept there for a month. It was then packed in parchment and burlap and boxed. When it is cooked in the antarctic by members of the Byrd expedition it will be found just as fresh as the day it went into the freezer.

Part of the shipment is on board the supply ship Fremantle bound for New Zealand and the remainder is stored in the hold of the Jacob Ruppert carrying the main body of the expedition.

Public Debt In Last Three Years Advances Sharply

Gains $6,300,000,000 to $22,500,000,000—Short-Term Issues Rise

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—The gross public debt of the Federal Government increased $6,300,000,000 in the last three fiscal years to a total of $22,500,000,000, according to an analysis of "The Federal Public Debt, United States, 1923-1933," issued today by the National Industrial Conference Board. This increase more than cancels a reduction of $6,100,000,000 effected in the preceding seven years.

It is further shown that in the period 1923 to 1930 that Government receipts, after payment of ordinary expenditures, including the statutory requirements of the sinking fund, yielded large surpluses, which were used for the redemption of United States bonds. In those years the total debt was reduced from $22,300,000,000 to $16,200,000,000. In addition, extensive refunding operations effected a large reduction in annual interest charges, says the analysis.

"While the fiscal year of 1930 ended with a small surplus, increased expenses in the following year, combined with drop in revenues, produced a deficit," continues the conference board. "Since then deficits in current accounts caused by declining tax receipts and increasing emergency expenditures, due to the business depression, have been a continuing feature of federal finances, resulting in the increase.

"A marked change in the component items of the Government debt has taken place in the last three years. In the total debt of June 30, 1930, bonds formed 74.8 per cent, while in the larger debt of June 30, 1933, their proportion was 63.1 per cent. Outstanding bonds increased only slightly after 1930, but other forms of debt increased to June 30, 1933, by $4,241,000,000, bringing their aggregate to slightly over twice that of three years ago.

"The inability of the Government in the depression years to float bond issues on favorable erms has produced an extraordinary activity in the Treasury's fiscal transactions. Issues of the various forms of debt have been frequent, primarily to meet the maturities of previous issues, and also to furnish cash for current expenses. In this continuing process of issue and redemption the tendency has been toward an increase in Treasury notes. These are short-term obligations, with maturities in from two to five years, the more recent issues favoring the longer period. Interest rates on notes outstanding June 30, 1933, varied from 2¼ per cent to 4 per cent.

"When short-term debt, in the form of certificates of indebtedness and Treasury bills, cannot be met from current receipts, it is commonly funded by conversion into bonds. In the present state of the market, however, the Treasury has been obliged to rely on Treasury notes, which bear no interest, are issued for 90 days and are sold in the market on a discount basis. The average sales price of the various issues outstanding June 30, 1933, indicated approximate yields on a bank-discount basis that varied from 0.243 per cent to 1.351 per cent."

Steel Industry Is to Continue Under Its Code

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (AP)—The steel industry will continue to operate indefinitely under its code of fair competition in substantially its present form, it was indicated in steel circles today.

No action toward termination or drastic revision of the code was taken at yesterday's meeting of directors of the American Iron & Steel Institute, which was the last scheduled session for this month at which suspension or amendment of the document could have been proposed by the directors prior to the expiration of the code's 90-day trial period.

The code was signed by President Roosevelt on Aug. 19 and became effective on Aug. 29, so that the trial period will expire Nov. 29. No changes of importance have been proposed by the directors of the Institute, and so far as is known the President has not indicated dissatisfaction with the code or a desire to amend it in any material way.

Retail Food Index Shows 7-Cent Gain

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet's food index for the week ended Nov. 14 showed one of the widest gains this year, advancing 7 cents over the previous week to $2, compared with $1.71 for the same week last year.

The cumulative increase over the last four weeks amounted to 12 cents and marks the highest point reached since the peak of food prices was recorded during the week of July 18, when the index stood at $2.08.

New Record for Leather Production in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The August and September production of leather has broken all Canadian records. Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, stated that the output in each month exceeded 2,000,000 pairs and that never before had the production for any month reached the 2,000,000 mark.

"The industry is making progress," the minister said. "The production in the first nine months of 1933 was 15,071,463 pairs, a gain of 8 per cent over 1932."

Futile to Regulate Values By Legislation, Assert Accountants

Official Organ Deplores Currency Manipulation and Says No Necessity Evident for Departure From Gold Standard—Sees Nothing but Confusion

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—The confusion that has followed America's departure from the gold standard demonstrates the futility of attempting to regulate values by legislation, the Journal of Accountancy, official publication of the American Institute of Accountants, declares editorially in its current issue.

"One of the most interesting and intricate problems that have arisen from our national departure from the gold standard is the question of the valuation of assets," it says. "Its complications are almost limitless, and if the accountant is to be absolutely logical he will probably find himself confronted with the necessity of building up a scheme of dating which in the last analysis will be based upon the standard from which we have departed. For example, if accounts receivable are payable in dollars, in order to be accurate we must know the date when the dollars are paid so that we may ascertain the worth of the dollar itself at the moment of payment.

"Inventories, if valued at cost or market, whichever is lower, must be further classified by cost at the date of purchase in dollars of that date or by market at the date of valuation in dollars of that date. If an item in the inventory cost $100 at March 4, 1932, it may be regarded as worth $100 in gold, for at that time we still clung to the gold standard. Today the same item may be worth $100 according to the market value, but in reality, if we revert to the consideration of the gold standard, it will be worth only $70 of gold.

"How much further the decline of the gold worth of the dollar will go it is impossible to foretell. If inflation be avoided there may be some reason to believe that we have reached the depths and that the dollar will have real value of greater amount than at present. Then, again, there is the question to what extent the present enormous advance in gold mining stocks should be reflected in the accounts when it is known that if the nation returns to sound money there will be a sharp decline in the dollar value of gold. The whole thing is so intensely problematic—we are wandering in such utter darkness, that even the most confirmed advocate of the present policies must stand aghast. All this illustrates with peculiar force the futility of attempting to regulate values by legislation.

What Is Money Worth?

"It is being said by some theorists that the gold standard really has no meaning. We are concerned purely with dollars. We buy so much material for so many dollars, and we sell such and such goods for so many dollars, and it makes no difference whether the dollar is worth 1 cent in gold or 100 cents. This might be true if there were only one nation in the world. It might even be approximately true if any nation were entirely self-contained. If the people of such a nation desired to have a standard of currency based upon sea-shells or wampum it would be fair to all concerned, provided everybody was willing to accept and to pay in the chosen medium of exchange. But this is not so. The gold standard is admittedly imperfect. No one has ever claimed that it satisfied every requirement of sound economic theory, but on the other hand no one has ever suggested a standard which has worked half so well, and, in the absence of perfection, it is wise to accept what approaches nearest to perfection.

"We believe that there was never any necessity at all for America to depart from the gold standard. The decision to do so was prompted, no doubt, by a hope that a little more flexibility in standards would lead to a greater activity in business. The only result which has been evident to most of us is the advance in the dollar cost of everything, while the number of dollars received has remained stationary or even has declined. There have been some advances in wages, but these are much more than offset by shorter hours, changes in numbers of employees and the grevious uncertainty which always prevails when no one really knows what anything is worth. We are in a condition somewhat like that familiar to the residents of China where there are many currencies and many standards. It is possible to start out in the morning with $100 of 'big money' and to spend $20, receiving in change more than $100 of 'little money.' Perhaps here we shall come to the practice of saying that we have bought in dollars of Aug. 31st and sold in dollars of Sept. 1st—which may be two different kinds of dollars.

Cannot See Ahead

"Accountants are supposed to enjoy the raveling of difficult financial tangles. If that be true, accountants should now be the happiest men in the world, for they have knots before them which seem to be hopelessly complex. And the whole difficulty is worse confounded by the impossibility of foreseeing a day ahead. It will not be an easy matter to return to the gold standard and to say that the dollar again is worth 100 cents in gold. It may never return to such a basis of valuation. If it were stabilized at today's gold valuation there would be a loss of about 30 per cent of our capital—there are, it is said, still a few people who have capital. We should go through the same tragic experience as that which befell in Germany and France and Italy when the currencies were pegged at a given point far below the original gold value.

"There is serious talk today of an early return to gold as a standard in Great Britain, but few believe that it will be possible to regard the English pound as the equivalent of $4.86 cents in gold. More probably the point of stabilization will be somewhere in the neighborhood of $4 in gold. If this be true there will be a reduction of capital in Great Britain of somewhat less than 20 per cent, and if we are to stabilize at 70 per cent of the old value, we shall be losing, as we have said, 30 per cent.

Beyond Comprehension

"The saddest part of it all is that it was not necessary. Many people are saying that they honestly believe that the depth of the depression was encountered somewhere in the spring of 1932 and that business from that time showed genuine signs of improvement. Then we began to deal in theory in the hope of accelerating the resumption of activity, and today, while the number of dollars changing hands is greater, there is a doubt whether actually we have advanced or not. It is all quite beyond the realm of ordinary comprehension. Perhaps there is someone who understands the true significance, but his voice has not been heard. After the World War nearly every economist and the great majority of business men were quite confident that we should never return to the dollar of 1913. They maintained that the purchasing power of the dollar would never rise so high again; yet we did go back to the 1913 dollar and somewhat beyond it. Now everyone is saying that we shall never return to the dollar worth 100 golden cents. It seems almost too much to expect, and yet, with a true faith in the recuperative power of America, we predict that whatever the pain and travail of the way back to stability, we shall endure it and somehow in some good day we shall be as we were before we listened so credulously to alluring theories."

The World's Business

The Quantity Theory of Money

A CORRESPONDENT chides me for seeming to subscribe to what is called the Quantity theory of Money. The phrase looks sufficiently technical to persuade the layman to turn away. Let him persevere; it is very important these days, and, with the underconsumption theory, underlies the economic philosophy of President Roosevelt. In any attempt to understand the Roosevelt policy, one must begin with his assumptions. My offence was to pin this sentence at the end of my explanation of the theory: "The quantity theory of money, *which to me seems unassailable if it is not expected to work overnight*, is a veritable football among the economists." I am unrepentant. I still think it is unassailable. Otherwise I could not conceive how one could explain a whole mass of the economic phenomena now troubling world thought.

* * *

Definition

Let me start with the simplified definition which I gave at the time of my comment. In its simplest form, the theory says that the price level (i. e., the buying power of money) is determined by the equation between money and goods. The units of existing goods divided by the units of existing money gives the average price of all these goods. Thus a hundred tons of coal would exchange for $1 a ton if there were only $100 in existence. The holes in this definition are perfectly obvious. One of them is that the rate of spending must remain unchanged, which is what, in this complex world, it never does. The price level is thus influenced by the velocity of circulation as well as its amount. This is a qualification which I gave in the original comment, as well as the statement that the theory must be given some time in which to work.

* * *

Dr. Carl Snyder

The statistics to be relied upon in proving that the quantity theory is unassailable are those that go far enough back. Dr. Carl Snyder, statistician to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, who holds a leading position among world statisticians, has gone back a century or more, and put all the relevant data together. And he says, as a result of them, "the despised quantity theory steps forth in perhaps a more rigid and uncompromising form than ever before, that is to say, that if the quantity of circulating medium be increased at an even pace with the normal long-time increase of trade and industry, the price level, and therefore the long chain of other economic effects, will be approximately stable." In other words, Dr. Snyder would not make allowance for velocity, save perhaps for the short run. An account of the Snyder study may be found in the "Economic Forum," summer issue.

H. B. E.

Railroads Lose Half Billion To Motor Vehicles

Truck Competition Invades Freight Revenues to Large Extent

HILLSDALE, Mich., Nov. 16—"Estimates based upon reports from railway station agents in 17 states indicate that the railways last year lost freight revenues of more than $500,000,000 because of the diversion of rail traffic to motortrucks," said C. D. Morris, assistant to the chairman of the Western Railways' Committee on Public Relations, in an address here today before the Rotary Club.

"The freedom of highway carriers from any federal regulation whatsoever and the provision and maintenance of their roadways, largely at the expense of the private motorist and the general taxpayer, are two unfair elements in the present competitive transportation situation that are well known," he said. "But the NRA codes recently adopted by the bus interests and now pending for the truck operators afford a vivid illustration of still another advantage which the public has given the motor vehicle in competition with the railroad.

"In the bus code, which is now effective, maximum working hours per week, averaged over a stated period, are fixed at 48 for bus drivers. The minimum weekly wage is established at $15, in cities with more than 500,000 inhabitants, and drops on a graduated scale to $12 in towns with less than 2500 population. Considering only the $15 top minimum, however, how does this figure compare with the wages paid in railroad passenger service?

"In August, the latest month for which detailed information is now available, actual average hourly earnings amounted to $1.29 for passenger conductors; 99 cents for assistant conductors and ticket collectors; 95 cents for baggagemen and brakemen; $1.58 for engineers and $1.30 for firemen. Applying a 48-hour week to these figures would produce earnings in railway passenger service, as compared with the $15 peak minimum in the bus code, of $61.92 for conductors; $47.52 for assistant conductors; $45.60 for baggagemen and brakemen; $75.84 for engineers and $62.40 for firemen. These figures are from three to five times as large as the top minimum in the bus code.

"The proposed motortruck code calls for a maximum week of 48 hours for truck drivers, with minimum wages ranging from 20 cents an hour in small southern villages to 50 cents an hour in cities of over 2,000,000 inhabitants.

"Considering only the rate of 50 cents an hour, this means a total of $24 for a 48-hour week. In August, 1933, the average hourly earnings of railway employees in freight service were $1.02 for conductors; 81 cents for brakemen; $1.21 for engineers and 92 cents for firemen. These figures are equivalent, for a 48-hour week, to $48.96 for conductors; $38.88 for brakemen; $58.08 for engineers and $44.16 for firemen.

"Ever since the end of 1917, first under federal control of the railways, then upon the United States Railroad Labor Board and now under the national Railway Labor Act, the wage scales paid by the railroads have been determined, practically in their entirety, by public authority.

"The action of the public in permitting highway competitors of the railways to pay wages far lower than those which the public has fixed as reasonable for comparable work on the railroads, is one of the reasons for the continued diversion of rail traffic to commercial vehicles."

American Oil Now Extends Sales To 11 More States

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16—Opening up 11 new states is one of the direct results of the merger of the American Oil Company and Lord Baltimore Filling Stations, Inc., with the Pan American Petroleum & Transport Company and its subsidiaries, including the Mexican Petroleum Corporation.

Under the terms of the merger the American Oil Company takes over the distributing facilities of the entire group and will market petroleum products under its brand names throughout the territory formerly served by the organizations individually.

States added to the trading territory of the American Oil Company are: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, northern New Jersey, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

Heretofore the company's activities were principally Maryland, Pennsylvania, southern New Jersey, Ohio, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina and the District of Columbia.

In addition to the thousands of retail outlets acquired by the American Oil Company in the merger, hundreds of bulk and storage plants, 12 extensive ocean terminals, and refineries at Baltimore, Md., and Savannah, Ga., were added to its marketing and production system.

Acquisition of the marketing system of the Pan American Petroleum & Transport Company and Mexican Petroleum Corporation places the American Oil Company in a major position among oil companies of the country. Rapid growth in sales volume and a continuous widening of its trading area have marked the progress of the American Oil Company since the early years of its existence.

Extent of the company's growth is indicated in its remarkable employment record during the past four years which shows a 48 per cent increase in the period from 1929 to 1933. This figure does not include the thousands added by the merger and the company's adherence to the NRA code.

Champions President

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Blackstone

Mr. Earl Harding

Economist and Advisory Member of the Committee for the Nation.

Condemns Appeal Against Roosevelt Currency Policy

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—Condemnation of the action of the New York State Chamber of Commerce to extend its campaign of opposition to the President's new currency policy was voiced by the Committee for the Nation yesterday. It was stated that the chamber was being used as 'Wall Street's spearhead of a deflationist drive against the President."

The views of the committee were reiterated by Mr. Earl Harding, economist and advisory member of the committee, in addresses delivered to out-of-town chambers of commerce. Mr. Harding is known on the radio stations from coast to coast as "the voice of the Committee for the Nation."

"The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York belies its name," said Mr. Harding. "It is not even representative of the commercial point of view of the City of New York.

"Operating under a charter older than the Constitution, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York is purely a local New York City body, comprised mainly of commercial and investment bankers, brokers and other financial representatives of the Wall Street district. It is the spokesman of Wall Street, and of Wall Street only. Its method of procedure in arriving at the conclusion that the President's monetary program is against the best interests of the country is typical of Wall Street's mental processes.

"At the chamber's meeting on Nov. 3, the Committee for the Nation offered to place at the disposal of the chamber the results of its 10 months' research into the monetary cause of the depression. The chamber was asked to defer action and hear both sides before going on record as opposing the President's policies.

"However, a small minority of the total membership which was present at this meeting committed the chamber to the recommendations that the United States should return 'with utmost promptness' to the unaltered gold standard.

"Chambers of commerce over the country, chambers that represent the independent thought and judgment of business men, owe it to themselves to think through this monetary problem. To such bodies the Committee for the Nation appeals."

Mr. Harding also attacked other influences which he believes are at work to cause disruption of the President's gold policy, such as deliberate dumping of Government bonds to drive their prices down, and attempts to undermine public confidence in the capacity of Mr. Roosevelt's economic advisers.

Good Increase In Mexican Exports

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—Mexico has recently made marked progress in its export trade with other Latin American countries, a report to the Commerce Department from Commercial Attaché Thomas H. Lockett reveals.

During the first half of the current year total Mexican shipments to these areas had a value of 7,842,000 pesos as compared with 12,095,000 pesos for the entire year 1932.

Argentina, with purchases of 2,833,000 pesos was Mexico's best customer in the 1933 period, Brazil ranked next, taking Mexican products valued at 2,632,000 pesos, the chief items consisting of petroleum products and chick-peas.

Exports to Chile, made up largely of zinc, gasoline and other petroleum products, amounted to 530,000 pesos.

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Liberty Bonds Sold, American Goods Purchased

Foreigners Are Converting Dollar Investments Into Merchandise

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (AP)—Foreigners are converting dollar investments into dollar goods, according to international bankers.

In other words, holders of American Liberty bonds in Paris, as they see the dollar go down, sell their bonds and buy American automobiles, or American machinery.

The American holder of a Liberty bond is not much concerned about the declining dollar in the foreign exchange market, since the fixed interest he receives will buy about as much here as it would before.

The holder in Paris, however, who holds, for instance, a 4 per cent American bond of $1000 par value, will get a $20 semiannual interest payment which is worth only little more than 300 French francs, compared with a trifle over 400 French francs a few months ago, when the dollar was at par.

That hurts. So foreign holders of gilt-edged American bonds have been selling them. This has been one of the depressing factors in the bond market in the past few days.

On the other hand, some exporters are beginning to note an increased demand for American goods from abroad. While the confusion in the foreign exchange markets makes it difficult to do business, they say that the dollar has fallen to such levels that dollar prices of goods are becoming bargain prices to Europeans.

Morgan-Sponsored Bond Pool of 1932 Being Liquidated

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—Announcement was made today by Mr. Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co. that the American Securities Investing Corporation is being liquidated. The corporation has called for redemption on Dec. 1, 1933, at 105 and interest, $28,020,000 principal amount of its outstanding five-year debentures constituting 80 per cent of the $35,025,000 principal amount of debentures outstanding.

In making this statement, a spokesman for the company recalled that this corporation had been formed late in June, 1932, when the bond market was extremely soft with the hope that it would have a stabilizing influence on the market. Almost immediately the bond market rose vigorously.

Domestic bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange were bought, chiefly rails, industrials and public utilities—corporate bonds entirely. It was added that the operations had proved moderately successful, although it is known that the company has not bought any bonds in about nine months.

No definite reason for the liquidation of the American Securities Investing Corporation was given other than the suggestion that circumstances in the bond market are very different today from what they were in May a year ago, and it was intimated that the rule in the new securities act prohibiting bank directors from serving on the board of directors of a bond-buying corporation might have been contributory.

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Oregon Attacks Trojans Hopeful Of Winning Title

One More Victory Would Clinch Coast Crown for Webfeet

Pacific Coast Conference Football Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Agst.	P.C.
Oregon	4	0	0	45	3	1.000
S. California	2	1	1	46	16	.667
Oregon State	2	1	1	25	13	.667
Stanford	2	0	1	16	13	.667
Wash. State	2	1	2	33	54	.500
Washington	2	0	2	38	45	.500
California	1	2	1	42	12	.500
Idaho	1	0	3	24	71	.250
U. C. L. A.	0	1	2	0	10	.000
Montana	0	0	3	13	45	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16—University of Oregon, with its fourth straight victory of the title race in hand, attacks University of Southern California at Los Angeles in the high light of the football campaign of the Pacific Coast Conference this week-end. The Oregon Webfeet outscored Oregon State, previously unfeated 13 to 3, while the Trojans were losing, for the first time in 28 games, to Stanford, 13 to 7.

Victory for Coach P. L. Callison's Oregonians in this game, their last in the Conference, would clinch the crown; a triumph for Southern California would open the door for a tied title. In the latter event Stanford could tie by defeating University of Montana at Palo Alto, Calif., this Saturday, and University of California the following week-end. Montana was a winner last week, 13 to 7, over Gonzaga, but is not considered an equal for the Indians.

Golden Bears Favored

The Golden Bears of University of California are favored over the Vandals of University of Idaho at Berkeley, Calif., this week on traditional strength. In addition, the victory of the Bears, 33 to 0, over Washington shows that Coach W. A. Ingram has finally geared his machine into high speed. Idaho lost, 14 to 6, in a battle with Washington State.

U. C. L. A. goes to Washington this week-end. The Bruins under W. H. Spaulding were given unexpected opposition by the San Diego Marines, but won, 14 to 13. Oregon State makes a transcontinental invasion of Fordham University in New York. The latter was a winner, 20 to 12, over New York University last week. Washington State takes a vacation.

Power that blasted its way through the staunch Oregon State defense for two touchdowns should prove effective for Oregon against Southern California. It was this Beaver defense that held the Trojans scoreless and also proved invulnerable to Washington State. Sustained marches, however, put Oregon in position to send M. N. Mikulak '34, fullback, over the line for the first touchdown, and M. V. Temple '34, halfback, through for the second.

Orgon this week cannot be sure of anything as long as Southern California still has its streak of lightning, I. E. Warburton '35, at quarterback. Though his team was overpowered, he broke loose for a 43-yard touchdown run in the first quarter. Coach H. H. Jones has shaken up his first string, trying to improve the line, and the Oregon battle will show whether he has taken the right measures. The Trojans defeated the Webfeet, 33 to 0, last year.

Stanford in Stride

Previous to last week's great triumph, Stanford's season was rather colorless. If the Indians continue in their new stride Montana can have little hope. Coach C. E. Thornhill's boys appeared especially brilliant at forward passing, completing six of seven tried. William Corbus '34, veteran guard, was the star of this game. He opened a wide gap that let R. H. Grayson '36, fullback, through for the touchdown in the second quarter, and in the final quarter kicked two field goals. His placements were from the 27-yard and the 17-yard lines. W. C. Muller '35, center, and R. O. Reynolds '36, tackle, also earned distinction. Stanford and Montana did not meet last season.

California made most of its points on Washington mistakes and weaknesses. The Bears blocked a punt and downed it behind the Husky goal line for the first marker. Fumbles, when California beat down the Washington line, opened the way for two other touchdowns, and the last two were made from intercepted Husky passes. On its own field this week, Washington should rally, and U. C. L. A. may find the opposition formdiable.

The Coast expects Oregon State to make a good showing against Fordham. Last week the Beavers scored on Oregon as the result of a pair of kicks. The first one, a punt by N. C. Franklin '35, halfback, traveled 65 yards and bounced out of bounds on the five-yard line. A. J. Schwammel '34, tackle, shortly booted the field goal from an 18-yard placement. The team left after this game for New York. Fordham beat them last year, 8 to 6.

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Crimson and Eli In College-House Series

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 16

A MEETING of the champion football teams in the leagues of houses or colleges at Harvard and Yale will be staged in the Yale Bowl next Saturday in the first game of what is intended to become an annual event.

The first college league at Yale was made possible this fall by the opening of seven colleges. Heretofore, the rival class champions, or the Harvard House League champion and the Yale class champion, have met.

Saturday's game will bring together Winthrop House of Harvard and Saybrook College of Yale.

Athletic Clubs Continue to Win In Class A Race

Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class A Team Standing

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
City A. C	2	0	7	3	1.000
C. A.-Hamilton Club	2	0	7	3	1.000
New York A. C.	2	0	6	4	1.000
Columbia U. C.	0	1	2	3	.000
Harvard Club	0	1	1	4	.000
Yale Club	0	2	4	6	.000
Princeton Club	0	2	3	7	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—The three athletic clubs continued their victorious careers yesterday when the second round of the Metropolitan Class A squash tennis team championship was played. All were playing on their home courts.

City Athletic Club made the best record of the day, winning from Harvard Club, 4 to 1. The feature of the day was the return to active play of Fillmore V. S. Hyde, for the Harvard Club, who has not had a racquet in his hand since last spring. He was the sole winner for his team, defeating Harold Ablowich, without undue exertion, 10—15, 15—10, 18—17.

Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club had a hard battle on its hands, before it defeated Yale Club, 3—2, the result depending on the final match between L. H. Sonneborn, the veteran Yale player, and W. T. Hanley, still in the Class B ranks. Hanley won, 15—5, 15—10. The New York Athletic Club also won 3 to 2, but the result was settled early, when Harry F. Wolf, national champion, defeated Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton Club leader, 15—6, 17—16. The summary:

Metropolitan Class A Team Championship —Second Round

City A. C. 4, Harvard Club 1

L. S. Green, City, defeated C. J. Mason Jr., 15—2, 15—7.

L. A. Strasser, City, defeated W. K. Rice, 15—4, 15—10.

F. V. S. Hyde, Harvard Club, defeated Harold Ablowich, 10—15, 15—10, 18—17.

S. L. Samuels, City, won from R. C. Flack, by default.

J. M. Cowen, City, defeated O. C. Stanton, 15—10, 15—6.

C. A.-Hamilton Club 3, Yale Club 2

F. B. Ryan Jr., Yale Club, defeated W. J. Hall, 18—13, 18—15.

Donald Lawson, Crescent, defeated J. A. Quincy Jr., 15—12, 9—15, 15—12.

W. D. Hoag, Yale Club, defeated J. N. Schermerhorn, 15—12, 18—15.

W. T. Hanley, Crescent, defeated L. H. Sonneborn, 15—5, 15—10.

J. A. Schwarz Jr., Crescent, defeated C. F. Weidlich, 15—9, 15—3.

New York A. C. 3, Princeton Club 2

H. F. Wolf, New York, defeated Arnold Wood Jr., 15—6, 17—16.

R. C. Hynson, Princeton Club, defeated Frank A. Sieverman Jr., 12—15, 15—12, 15—2.

Sefton Tranter, New York, defeated Carl H. Donner, 18—17, 15—9.

Frank A. Sieverman 3d., New York, defeated N. H. Aronsohn, 15—12, 13—15, 15—8.

J. R. Montgomery, Princeton Club, defeated A. M. Thompson, 15—1, 15—9.

Pacific Coast Conference

So. California		California	
51-Whittier	0	0-Santa Clara	7
39-Occidental	0	39-Calif. Aggies	0
18-Loyola	0	34-Nevada	0
33-Wash. State	0	14-St. Mary's	13
14-St. Mary's	7	23-Olympic Club	0
0-Oregon State	0	6-Wash. State	6
6-California	3	3-So. California	6
7-Stanford	13	0-U. C. L. A.	0
		33-Washington	0
168	23	152	32
Stanford		**U. C. L. A.**	
27-San Jose	0	13-S. D. State	0
3-U. C. L. A.	0	34-L. A. Junior	0
7-Santa Clara	0	0-Stanford	3
0-Northwestern	0	21-Utah	0
20-San Francisco	13	20-Loyola	7
0-Washington	6	0-Oregon	6
21-Olympic Club	0	0-California	0
13-So. California	7	14-S. D. Marines	13
91	26	102	30
Oregon		**Idaho**	
53-Linfield	0	6-Washington	32
14-Gonzaga	0	7-Albion	0
14-Columbia C.	7	60-Whitman	0
6-Washington	0	13-Idaho C.	0
19-Idaho	0	0-Oregon	19
7-U. C. L. A.	0	12-Montana	6
26-Utah	7	6-Wash. State	14
13-Oregon State	3		
152	17	104	71
Oregon State		**Washington State**	
21-So. Oregon N.	0	48-Whitman	0
21-Willamette	0	56-Puget Sound	0
20-Montana	0	0-So. California	33
0-Gonzaga	0	13-Montana	7
12-San Francisco	6	6-California	6
0-So. California	0	0-Oregon State	2
2-Wash. State	0	10-Gonzaga	0
3-Oregon	13	14-Idaho	6
79	19	153	54
Washington		**Montana**	
13-Gonzaga	0	0-Oregon State	20
32-Idaho	6	7-Wash. State	13
0-Oregon	6	32-Montana St.	0
14-Puget Sound	6	6-Idaho	12
6-Stanford	0	13-Gonzaga	7
0-California	33		
65	51	58	52

Amateur Teams to Stay Out

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 16 (AP)—Prohibited by the Manitoba Amateur Hockey Association from merging the two teams, the Winnipeg and Columbus junior hockey clubs yesterday announced they would stay out of organized amateur hockey competition this year. In ruling against the merger, the M. A. H. A. said its ruling would stand "until such time as the two clubs satisfy the Manitoba Amateur Hockey Association that they have no connection with the Detroit National League professional club." Officials of the clubs denied any connection with the Detroit club. Winnipeg won the city championship last year.

Three New Minor Leagues Are In Prospect for '34

Several Trades Announced at Baseball Meeting in Galveston

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 16 (AP)—Joe F. Carr, promotional director of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, said yesterday it was virtually certain three new minor leagues would be in operation next year and that there were strong possibilities others would be formed.

Carr forecast the organization of new circuits in the old Eastern League territory, Wisconsin and Washington. He added that all leagues in existence the past season would operate again next year, with the exception that the New England League might be eliminated to make room for the new Eastern League.

The proposed circuit probably would be a class A organization, Carr said. He named Hartford and New Haven, Conn., Springfield, Worcester, Lowell, New Bedford and Fall River, Mass., Providence, R. I., Portland and Lewiston, Maine, and Manchester and Nashua, N. H., as cities from which the league membership would be selected.

Bramhan Against Playoff Plans

Minor league baseball magnates heard William G. Bramhan, president of the national association, assail the Shaughnessy pennant play-off plan and "shoestring operators," discussed important player trades and then waited for a report from an executive committee.

Spencer Abbott, new manager of the Atlanta Crackers, announced the purchase of Bernie James, second baseman, from the New York Giants. James was relief infielder last year for the world champions. He formerly played with the Boston Braves and later with the Dallas Steers in the Texas League. Abbott declined to disclose the purchase price. Atlanta also bought Art Jacobs, a left-handed pitcher, from Portland.

"Buzz" Arlett, outfielder, and John Prudhomme, pitcher, went from Baltimore to the Birmingham club of the Southern Association, in exchange for Woodley Abernathy, outfielder, and Bill Atwood, catcher.

The executive committee retired behind closed doors to consider an appeal from Art Shires, Jim Lindsey, Gordon Slade and Charles Wilson, formerly members of the Columbus club of the American Association, who were fined and banned from the circuit last summer for allegedly making false reports concerning salaries. Shires and Lindsey were here personally to present their cases.

Martin Replaces Giles

John D. Martin, president of the Southern Association, was named to replace Warren C. Giles of Rochester at the hearing on the American Association players. Giles was ineligible because of his connections with the Rochester club, the team with which Shires and Lindsey now are playing.

The executive committee is composed of Giles, J. Alvin Gardner, president of the Texas League, and Dale D. Gear, president of the Western League. It had before it cases against Harold Myer, vice-president of the Wilkes-Barre club of the New York-Pennsylvania League, accused of a salary violation, and against members of the Pine Bluff team of the Dixie League who disbanded when, they asserted, they were not paid for their services.

Trading of Outfielder Fred Sington and First Baseman Pete Susko to Albany of the International League for First Baseman Harry Taylor and Infielder Wilfred Knothe was announced by Earl Mann, business manager of the Atlanta team of the Southern Association.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	2	0	1	8	6	4
Windsor	2	0	1	10	4	4
London	1	0	2	5	9	2
Buffalo	1	0	1	4	4	2
Syracuse	1	0	1	4	4	2
Cleveland	1	0	2	5	9	2

Result Nov. 15

Windsor 6, London 0.

Windsor Downs London, 6—0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Nov. 16—Windsor Bulldogs provided the biggest surprise of the early International Hockey League season here last night when they defeated London Tecumsehs, 6 to 0. The Bulldogs scored five goals in a space of five minutes in the second period. Last winter the locals did not win against London in 10 league engagements. The victory put Windsor in a tie with Detroit for first place. Blinco scored two Windsor goals, Steele, Field, Bellemer and Harold Starr one each. Despite poor weather a crowd of 2000 saw the game.

Wakefield Beats Matsuyama

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—Harry Wakefield sprang a surprise yesterday in the Greater New York three-cushion billiards championship at the Greenleaf Academy when he defeated one of the leaders, Kinrey Matsuyama, tied with E. Ralph Greenleaf for the lead after Tuesday's games, by a score of 40 to 32, in 54 innings. This left Greenleaf, who was not scheduled, with one defeat, with the Japanese and Alfred De Oro tied for second with two. All have won four games. The best runs were low, 4 for Wakefield and 3 for Matsuyama. Arthur Woods won the afternoon game from Joseph Procita, 40 to 26, in 36 innings, and this gave him four victories, though he has three defeats. He made a high run of 7, while Procita accumulated 5 as his best.

N. Y. U. Vote on Football

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—Of those students who cast votes on the question: "Do you favor big-time football or small-time football?" 296 were in favor of a fully subsidized football team at New York University, while 41 prefer small-time football, according to the Washington Square College Bulletin, student bi-weekly publication. There is a student body of about 4000, but only 337 took the opportunity to vote.

Detroit Buys Robertson

DETROIT, Nov. 16 (AP)—Manager Jack Adams of the Detroit Red Wings, National League hockey club, has announced the purchase of Freddie Robertson, defenseman of the Toronto Maple Leafs, who played last season with the Syracuse Stars. Club officials said Robertson was purchased as a precautionary measure in view of the mishap to Johnny Gallagher, regular defenseman last year, who may not be able to play this season.

M. C. C. in Cricket Draw

PATIALA, Northern India, Nov. 16 (Canadian Press)—The four-day cricket match between the touring English team and Patiala was drawn yesterday, the Indian eleven being unable to complete its first innings. Scores were: M. C. C. 330 (Tarrant, four for 101; Jardine, 90); Patiala, 335 for six (Wazir Ali, 156; Amar Nath, 53).

By-Plays

British Athletic Field Event Apathy

THERE has been a pronounced apathy in British athletics in regard to field events and to combat it a committee, with H. M. Abrahams as chairman, has been appointed to encourage and develop this section of athletics. Abrahams was the winner of the Olympic Games 100-meter dash at Paris in 1924 and he is the holder of the English native long-jump record.

There is a general feeling among the athletes and spectators in Britain that field events must always be dull, and even at the Amateur Athletic Association's championships these events take place in some obscure part of the ground simultaneously with some other happening. When Britain has an international match the athletes generally start with the knowledge that they will score little more than the minimum points in the jumping and throwing events. In the match against Italy at Milan this year the Britishers scored 16 points where the minimum was 15. Not one field-event man was considered of sufficient standard to compete in the Olympic Games at Los Angeles last year. The Abrahams committee will need a lot of driving force to change this state of affairs.

Bevil Rudd, a South African Olympic athlete, and one of the pioneers of the famous Achilles Club (past and present Oxford and Cambridge athletes) who is the athletic correspondent to the London Daily Telegraph, has written: "The committee have almost virgin soil to cultivate; but the soil is well-nigh frozen with indifference and prejudice. They have an arduous job ahead of them. At first they have to find and train coaches to discover and teach schoolboys. Then they will have to persuade reactionary schoolmasters that jumping stylishly is less vulgar than bounding anyhow, and that the manipulation of the weight or javelin is not a gladiatorial exhibition stunting boys' æsthetic growth. They have also to arrange more opportunities for competition, and finally have to window-dress competitions to arouse the attention of athletic crowds."

Passing Over the Goal Line

Big Ten teams appear to be afraid of throwing passes over the goal line to score. It is being done all the time in other parts of the country, notably the Pacific coast; but it is seldom tried in the middle western Conference. Perhaps some conspicuous failures of the play have aroused an antagonism against it. At any rate, the quarterbacks show a strong tendency to batter in vain at the line and give up the ball on downs rather than attempt this scoring device. It often fails, of course, but certainly not oftener than the old sand-lot thrust at the middle of the line, in which Big Ten quarterbacks never seem to lose faith. It is significant that Michigan, the most powerful team in the Big Ten for several seasons, tries wide plays, cut backs and lateral passes, and occasionally a forward pass, when near the goal. And the Wolverines win ball games.

Should Be a Real Line Coach

Any college looking for an all-round line coach might call up Dan Blaine of El Dorado, Kansas, who is credited with having played every line position, but center, during one season. That ought to qualify him for coaching three of the line positions at least.

Welsh Eleven Wins From England, 2-1

International Professional Soccer Standing

	W	L	D	Goals F	A	Pts
Wales	2	0	1	6	4	5
Ireland	1	1	1	3	5	3
England	1	1	0	4	2	2
Scotland	0	2	0	3	5	0

NEWCASTLE, Eng., Nov. 16 (AP)—A smart Welsh eleven yesterday defeated England 2 to 1 and thereby clinched the international professional soccer championship. There is one international match yet to be played, England against Scotland at Wembley next April, but it cannot affect the Welshmen's lead.

Wales thoroughly deserved their win yesterday afternoon. They showed finer team-work and were unlucky not to have had a bigger score, several certain goals being lost through mishaps of one kind or another. On the other hand England was handicapped by the absence of Allen, their center-forward, during the second half.

The game was played in rain on a field that was partly under water and only 10,000 persons attended. Twenty-one-year-old Tommy Mills of Clapton Orient put Wales in the lead in the first half and 15 minutes after the resumption Brook equalized. Wales notched the decisive counter, after several close shaves, when Astley headed in from Phillips.

Philadelphia Defeats Beavers in Opener, 4-2

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Quebec	2	0	1	12	9	4
Philadelphia	1	0	0	4	2	2
Providence	0	1	0	1	1	1
New Haven	0	1	0	1	1	1
Boston	0	0	2	5	10	0

Result Nov. 15

Philadelphia 4, Quebec 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16—Before a crowd of 2000 spectators the Philadelphia Arrows opened the home Canadian - American League ice hockey season with a 4-to-2 victory over the Quebec Beavers at the Arena last night. With the score tied, 2 to 2, Bill McLeod, new wing man from Syracuse, scored the winning goal midway in the third period. Quebec withdrew its goaltender, Norman Smith, in the closing minutes and put another defenseman on the ice in the hope of breaking through the Arrows. At that point Joe McGoldrick scored from far beyond the center line. There was not a single assist on all six goals in the match.

Philadelphia	Quebec
Hudson, Collings, lw	rw, Toupin, McIntyre, Campbell
King, Anderson, c	c, Ward, Lowrey
Boyd, McLeod, Hinsperger, rw	lw, Dube, McCabe, Quenneville
Peters, Desmarais, ld, rd, Blake, Molyneaux	
McGoldrick, Desmarais, rd, ld, Doran, Frew	
Wood, g	g, Smith

Score—Philadelphia 4, Quebec 2. Goals—King, Anderson, McLeod and McGoldrick for Philadelphia; Molyneaux and Frew for Quebec. Referee—W. Stewart and Stevenson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Cornell Books 16 Games

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 16 (AP)—A 16-game schedule including two games with Harvard, a newcomer to the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League, was announced today for the Cornell basketball team. The season opens with Toronto, at Ithaca, Dec. 21, and closes March 10 with a game at Cambridge against the Crimson. The schedule: Dec. 21, Toronto; 23, Rochester at Rochester; Jan. 10, Colgate at Hamilton; 13, Columbia; 20, Dartmouth at Hanover; 27, Yale; Feb. 7, Syracuse; 10, Pennsylvania; 12, Princeton at Princeton; 17, Columbia at New York; 19, Yale at New Haven; 22, Harvard; 24, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 28, Dartmouth; March 3, Princeton; 10, Harvard at Cambridge.

To Try to Shift Games

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—An effort to shift the 1936 Olympic Games from Berlin to some other country than Germany because of activities of the Hitler Government against Jews will be made at the quadrennial meeting here next week of the American Olympic Association, Winfree Johnson, one of the Washington delegates to the meeting, disclosed today that the move would be initiated at the Amateur Athletic Union meeting in Pittsburgh on Monday and Tuesday and opened again at the conference here.

Schedule First, Says Bible

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 16 (AP)—Nebraska's Cornhuskers are being sounded out for post-season games but the proposals bring one comment from Coach D. X. Bible—"Our feeling here is that our schedule should be looked after first. We are receiving letters and wires right along, but after we've played all our regular games, if we're still undefeated, there will be plenty of time to consider other games. All our efforts should be directed now toward the hard assignments ahead of us."

College Cross-Country

Annapolis 15, West Virginia 40.

Rugby League Games Popular in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Metropolitan sports fans can now witness regularly Rugby League football—the professional variation of the Rugby Union code which is so popular in Northern England, as well as in Australia. The opportunity is afforded by the transference to London of the Wigan Highfield, which now operates at the White City Stadium under the title of London Highfield.

The side takes part in the Rugby League competition, as before, and plays its home matches, under floodlight, on mid-week evenings. Crowds numbering about 6000 are attracted and the 13 aside version of Rugger is winning loud praise for its spectacular qualities and "fire."

Formerly known as the Northern Union, the Rugby League was founded in 1895 following a break with the Rugby Union on the vexed question of payment for "broken time" and it has altered the rules of the game to set a premium on speed and enhance the spectacular qualities with a view to pleasing spectators. The changed rules subordinate close forward play to open movements among the back divisions and minimize touch kicking.

Rugby League authorities carry through quite a heavy program each season. First there is the league championship, a week-to-week affair corresponding more or less to the English League in professional soccer, then there are competitions for the Rugby League Cup, comparable to the Football Association Challenge Cup. Finally there are intercounty championship and county cups.

Body-Line Bowling

MELBOURNE, Australia, Nov. 16 (AP)—The question of "body-line bowling" continued to hinder resumption of amicable relations between the ruling cricket bodies of England and Australia today as discussion of plans for a test match series in England next summer continued. The matter was thought settled when the Marylebone Club of England cabled the Australia cricket control board that it would not allow bowling obviously aimed at the batsmen. Several Australian members were not satisfied with that, however, and were even less pleased when English players defended the leg-theory bowling of Harold Larwood and said it would be continued. It was Larwood's bowling which Australians termed "body-line" and which almost disrupted the test matches in Australia last winter when several Australian players were injured by Larwood's deliveries. Cables were exchanged between England and Australia today but they were not made public pending a further exchange.

Millrose A. A. Events in Yards

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (AP)—As an indication of which way metropolitan delegates to the national convention of the Amateur Athletic Union in Pittsburgh next week will vote on the question of retaining the metric system, the annual announcement yesterday of the Millrose A. A. listed all events in yards for its Feb. 3 meet in Madison Square Garden. Last year the Millrose meet, one of the major events of the eastern indoors season, was conducted on the metric scale in all except two traditional events, the Wanamaker mile and the Millrose "600." Several Millrose officials are high in the councils of the metropolitan association of the A. A. U. and it appeared unlikely they would have taken action at this time unless they knew what the majority attitude was hereabouts.

Buffalo Gets P. G. A. Tourney

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 16 (AP)—Award of the National Professional Golfers' Association 1934 tournament to Buffalo was announced here today by the junior chamber of commerce. Henry J. Comstock, president of the junior chamber, said the tournament will be held at the Park Club in Williamsville some time in July. A qualifying round of 36 holes will be played on Tuesday with the tournament finishing on a Sunday rather than the customary Saturday windup. The definite starting date will be announced by George R. Jacobus, P. G. A. president.

Ottawa Retains Masters

OTTAWA, Nov. 16 (AP)—Walter Masters, former star football and baseball player at the University of Pennsylvania today was signed as coach of the Ottawa Rough Riders of the Interprovincial Rugby Union for another year. Several other college players from the United States who helped put Ottawa back on the football map this year also were resigned for 1934. They include Abe Elliowitz, Lorne Johnson, Johnnie Kline, Tom Graham and Bud Andrew.

Pirates Buy Van Grofski

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 16 (AP)—Catcher Walter Van Grofski of the York team in the New York-Pennsylvania League is to get a tryout with the Pittsburgh Pirates next year. Pirate officials announced the purchase yesterday at the meeting of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues. In 84 games last year, Van Grofski batted .254, but scouts reported he showed excellent promise.

College Soccer Results

Long Island 3, Seth Low Jr. 0.
St. John's 3, Stevens Tech 2.
Wesleyan 0, Yale 0.
West Point 4, Lafayette 0.

Three Tie for First In Mid-South Open Golf Championships

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 16 (AP)—Paul Runyan and Willie Macfarlane, who teamed to take first money in the professional best-ball event, shared top place in the individual play with Joe Turnesa as the mid-south open golf championship ended yesterday in a triple tie for the second successive year.

The three pros, all from the metropolitan New York district, tied at 143 for the 36 holes and split the prize money for first, second and third places, taking $250 each.

Johnny Revolta, Menominee (Mich.) sensation of last year's winter tournament play, took fourth place, worth $100 with 145.

Turnesa, most consistent of the golfing Turnesa brothers of Elmsford, N. Y., was the only player in the field of 130 to break par, shaving two strokes off it with a morning round of 69. He slipped to 74 in the afternoon, however, getting six on the par 4 home hole, and Runyan, who fired 72 on his first round, caught him with a par round of 71.

Macfarlane was among six players shooting even par on their first round, but was the only one to come through in the afternoon when he shot 72.

Joe Kirkwood of Chicago started out as if he meant to take the course apart at the seams, holing a mashie niblick shot at the third for an eagle deuce. Gathering inspiration, he roared on through 12 holes, playing them four under par. From then on he was erratic, winding up with 71 for the opening round and taking 75 in the afternoon for 146.

At that he tied for fifth place with Jimmy Hines of Timber Point, L. I., who had rounds of 71 and 75 also. Just back of them was Johnny Golden, Noroton, Conn., with 75-72—147.

Five players were bracketed at 148. They were Bobby Cruickshank of Richmond, Va.; F. S. Gallett of Waukesha, Wis.; Horton Smith of Oak Park, Ill.; Tommy Armour of Chicago, and Ralph Guldahl of St. Louis.

Good Books Sought For Chicago Library From Home Shelves

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 16—"David Copperfield" is being paged. "Ivanhoe" has almost 100 calls. "Vanity Fair" and many other volumes reposing on the book shelves of Chicago citizens are being asked for by the Illinois Congress of Parents and Teachers in their book drive this week for the Chicago Public Library.

Books on how to make things, books of poetry, books for children, modern books and classics—in short all kinds of books are needed to replenish the deficit of 300,000 volumes now existing in the public library here, according to Mrs. Paul G. Burt, in charge of the drive. Citizens are requested to rummage through their book shelves and turn over whatever books they can spare to receiving stations in school buildings.

No new books have been purchased for the library since June, 1931 because no appropriation has been forthcoming from the city government which is struggling with a tax situation and shortage of funds, according to Mr. Carl B. Roden, head librarian of the Chicago Public Library. Approximately 125,000 volumes have to be withdrawn each year, he said, because they are worn out.

In reviewing the library situation for the 100 women who have charge of receiving the books this week at the various stations Mr. Roden told them that thousands of requests for books are not being filled. Where formerly there were all the way from 30 to 100 copies of each of the best known titles of famous authors now there are only five or six. About 45 per cent of the requests for books on certain subjects which come into the reference department are unfilled now, the librarian said.

Legal Beer Proves Menace to Public, Business Men Say

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 16—Although certain tests have recently given rise to the verdict that 3.2 beer is nonintoxicating the "plain facts of everyday use" indicate otherwise, declared the American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation, in a statement here today.

Day-by-day evidence is piling up to show that the new beer, whether 2.5 or 3.2 per cent alcoholic content, is "an intoxicant in the sense of potential danger and menace to the public," the foundation said.

"Figures showing increase in drunkenness since beer was legalized are rapidly transpiring," the statement said, "including a 10 per cent net increase in New York state arrests for drunkenness from April 1 to Oct. 1, 1933, as compared with the same months last year, a 27 per cent increase in arrests in Washington, D. C., since beer became legal as compared with 1932, and reports from all parts of the country showing heavy advances in automobile mortalities."

In view of these facts the foundation, according to its statement, "predicts that the brewers will find it more and more difficult to effectively carry on the propaganda for their product as a harmless beverage."

Hawaiian Rainfall Is Heavy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Mt. Waialeale on the Island of Kauai is one of the wettest places in the world. Since 1911 rainfall has averaged 456 inches a year there. This compares with an average of 458 inches at Cherrapunji in the Khasi hills of Assam, India, according to records from 1851 to 1920, indicating that the local mountain runs a close second in rainfall records.

Cubs Purchase Roy Joiner

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 16 (AP)—Officials of the Chicago Cubs announced today they had purchased Roy Joiner, left-handed pitcher, from Oakland of the Pacific Coast League. Oakland received a player to be named and an unnamed sum of cash. Joiner won 20 games and lost 13 last year. He is 26 years old.

League's Slavery Committee Has Woman Member

All Have Had Experience in Nations' Colonial Possessions

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—Six men and one woman have now been appointed to the new League of Nations' Advisory Committee of Experts on Slavery, which is to hold its first meeting at the beginning of the second week in January, 1934.

The duties of the committee are to watch over the progress of the fight against slavery throughout all countries that are members of the League. With this end in view, governments to send in reports which will be examined and commented on by the committee. The new body has no active powers of interference but is is hoped that by a judicious use of publicity the gradual abolition of slavery may be speeded up.

The meeting next January is concerned with drawing up rules of procedure in preparation for the committee's biennial conferences, the first of which is to be held in 1935.

All the six male members of the committee have had experience in dealing with colonial populations. M. Albrech Gohr, the Belgian representative, was president of the League's temporary Slavery Commission in 1924-25 and of the Committee of Experts which met in 1932 to consider the setting up of the new permanent committee. Sir George Maxwell is a former Chief Secretary of the Government of the Federated Malay States. M. Th Marchand is a former Commissioner of the French Republic in the Cameroons. Senhor José d'Almada is colonial adviser to the Portuguese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Commendatore Tullio Zedda of Italy, in addition to having been a member of the 1932 Committee of Experts, is a former Secretary-General to the Government of Eritrea. This Italian colony is on the direct route of the slave trade between Abyssinia and Arabia, so that Comm. Zedda's experience is expected to be particularly valuable in connection with the suppression of this traffic.

The Dutch representative, Mr. Neytzell de Wilde, was also a member of the 1932 committee. Before that, he was president of the Legislative Assembly of the Dutch East Indies.

The woman member of the committee is Señora Isabel de Palencia, Spanish delegate to the League of Nations. Señora Palencia is an experienced worker in social affairs. She has for years been in close touch with labor problems of all kinds in her own country and has twice been Spanish delegate to the International Labor Organization's annual conferences. One of her grandparents was Scottish.

All the seven members have been chosen from countries which have important colonial possessions in which slavery is still alleged to exist even if it is on a much smaller scale than in the past.

Boone Will Pilot Toronto

TORONTO, Nov. 16 (AP)—Ike Boone, former major league outfielder, today was named manager of the Toronto Maple Leafs of the International Baseball League, succeeding Dan Howley, who managed the team last year. Boone played right field for the Leafs last year. His appointment was indorsed by Howley.

Amateur Hockey Result

Atlantic City 0, Moncton Hawks 0.

Archbishop Bars Bible Surrender In Reich Church

Rejects Move to Exclude Old Testament and Parts of the New

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Nov. 15—Exclusion of the Old Testament and certain parts of the New Testament from services in the new German State Protestant Church, which has been desired by a certain section of the "German Christians," was today upset by a proclamation by the Archbishop, Dr. Ludwig Müller, who protested strongly against such an "unheard-of agitation which signifies nothing other than surrender of the Bible as the only and immovable foundation of the Church."

Archbishop Müller's protest came as the result of speeches and resolutions at Monday's meeting of Berlin German Christians. Dr. Reinhold Krause, school-teacher by profession, who particularly demanded exclusion of the Old Testament, was today suspended from all ecclesiastical offices held by him.

The Archbishop also described the proposed departures from Reformation doctrine and presentation of "a rationalistic picture of Jesus dating from forgotten days of liberalism" as an unsupportable attack on the church confession.

Dr. Meiser, state bishop of Bavaria, after a lecture on Martin Luther at Munich last night, also publicly protested against such an attack on the fundamentals of the Evangelical Church and demanded public condemnation of the same by church authorities.

In another part of his pronouncement, Archbishop Müller declares himself as agreeing with constitutional changes in the church demanded by Berlin German Christians, which implies that though the letter of the doctrine cannot be changed, the proposed exclusion of non-Aryan Christians from the Evangelical Church because they are not purely German by race will be made effective.

Alabama Court Rules 3.2 P.C. Beer Illegal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The latest effort to break down Alabama's bone-dry law failed recently, when the state Court

Canadians Invite English 'Guests' On Official Tour

British Columbia Will Continue State-Guided Inspections

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Behind the laconic notice which appeared recently in The Times of London, that "the Government of British Columbia invites a party of paying guests to visit them in the early summer," lies a colonial enterprise which is expected to have far-reaching results.

The British Columbian Government, intent upon forging a real link between its land and the mother country, believes it found a live method of establishing lasting contacts when, in 1932, it originated the system of paying guests.

The 1932 "inspectional tour," as it is more rightly called, was so successful that the Government has decided to follow it up with a second and larger party. The underlying idea is to get together a group of persons who desire to take full advantage of an opportunity which is only given to few, that of seeing a country under government auspices.

This second party will be composed of about 50 business and professional men and women. They have not been invited, nor will they go, merely to view the scenery, to gasp at the natural grandeur of the Rockies. The aim is wider. The members of the group will be given individual opportunity of coming into contact with the important men and women of British Columbia. They will be able to meet members of the boards of trade, the heads of firms, the leaders of professions and political chiefs.

Commercial Touch

It is possible that some may find openings for themselves, or their children—in which cases refunds are specially available on the return tickets. Some will, it is expected, make business contacts which will lead to new enterprise, and further commercial links between the two countries.

The record of the first inspectional tour has been described as "14,000 miles of travel in 49 days at a cost of threepence a mile." But it was because the threepences went further than merely a mile of travel that the tour was a success. It was far in advance of most other travel tours. It is known that South Africa and Australia have been considering the organization of similar enterprises, believing such tours to have a power behind them that is lacking in other types of trips.

For instance, the 35 business men who set out on the tour of 1932 were able to see at first hand the lumber situation which caused such discussion at the Ottawa conference. They saw how the lumber creeks lay "dreaming filled with idle spruce," how exports had fallen off, and how ready the raw materials of the country were for exploitation.

Bit of Old England

They discussed the situation, and the duties of Empire, with men on the spot. On their return they declared that their inspectional tour had been "a more than liberal education."

British Columbia declares itself to be a "bit of Old England on the Pacific." Certainly the desire for close contact with Britain is often manifest. Mr. G. Hinchcliffe, when he was Acting Premier for the Province, declared that British Columbia was a "new Britain populated with men and women imbued with the same ideals which have made the homeland great."

Everywhere it is constantly reiterated that British Columbia is "ripe for plucking." It is said that it is a growing land which needs new enterprise. Prince Rupert has a fine natural harbor and boasts one of the largest drydocks in America. Vancouver has 55 berths for deep-sea ships and 95 miles of wharfage. Vernon devotes 4500 acres to apples.

So some English business men are going 7000 miles to have a round of golf in Jasper with other business men whose names they do not know —yet.

Boston Art Notes

At the Museum

Many loans and new purchases at the Boston Museum make a visit there eventual. Particularly in the print department are there fresh and novel exhibits. It appears that this department is the most modern keeping apace new styles and ideas.

A group of lithographs by Käthe Kollwitz is very stirring indeed. This artist has chosen lithography to portray people of dramatic character. Her pencil is tinged with cynicism and her models show bitterness and desolation. Käthe Kollwitz is an artist who uses pictorial forms to express emotion. She does not make any effort to subdue feelings which are sordid and depressing; she dwells upon the one idea and elaborates upon it with such forces as talent and the lithograph pencil combined provide. A lesser craftsman could not compress such force into the limits of drawing. There is more humanity in one face here portrayed than in the life's work of many an artist.

The name of Ivan Mestrovic, Jugoslavic sculptor, is well known. We in Boston have had little opportunity to see his work. There is at the Museum on loan the portrait of a mother and child, modeled with moving though constrained feeling. It contains some of the sculptor's conventions.

D. A.

Birmingham Has Shelters For Its City Park Sitters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng. — Birmingham recently has opened in Rookery Park, Erdington, the tenth shelter for elderly retired men who wish to gather in the city parks and talk together.

Some years ago, when the city opened the first of these shelters, a group of men over 65, who were in the habit of fraternizing in the various parks, banded together for social purposes and for the arrangement of occasional lectures or concerts. This organization became known as the "Sons of Rest."

Hull Gives Questioning Ring On Latin-American Doorbells

(Continued from Page 1)

an inter-American conference where trade discussions so far as the United States is concerned, have been scrapped?

Important Decisions Faced

The query was not wholly logical for underneath the various topics listed upon the conference's agenda are situations requiring the most thoughtful and careful handling of the foundation for future inter-American commercial contacts was to last.

Therefore, when Mr. Hull stored his baggage safely aboard the steamship American Legion and bade good-by to the numerous, puzzled well-wishers who watched him steam away down New York harbor he was not lacking for a mission, valuable enough to warrant the expense the American Government had to meet in order to send him and his associates almost to the tip of South America.

Bermuda, along the lane of the American Legion's route, came first on our imaginary trip and now comes Rio de Janeiro. The British island, a favorite winter resort for Americans, offered no perplexing international problems for Mr. Hull and for the other members of the delegation to study. Rio, the capital of Brazil, may be a different proposition.

Brazil is especially anxious to make arrangements with the American Government whereby coffee exports shall remain on America's free list of imports, and, whereby, the total shipment shall be increased. For such an arrangement the Brazilian Government is willing to make certain tariff concessions, allowing a greater entry of northern automobiles and machinery.

Stabilization of Exchange

There is also the highly important problem of frozen credits and the stabilization of foreign exchange. Satisfactory arrangements will have to be secured for American manufacturers to obtain prompt payment for the finished products which they have shipped south, and, further, methods will have to be evolved for the stabilization of foreign exchange so that both the buyer and the seller shall be certain of fixed rate for the currency used in the trade transactions.

That commercial treaties and tariff readjustments could be discussed as Mr. Hull proceeds southward is paradoxical in view of President Roosevelt's unwillingness that they should interest the American delegation at Montevideo. However, nothing was said in the White House announcement about off-the-record conversations, and so it is safe to figure on Mr. Hull and Brazil's Minister of Foreign Affairs sitting around the table and going with considerable detail into a subject very dear to the hearts of Brazilian and American merchants.

The length of stay in Rio de Janeiro will have something to do with what conclusions the two statesmen reach. Ordinarily a ship remains only a few hours in port. Still, much can be outlined before Mr. Hull clears away for Montevideo, to explain to Latin-American delegations why the United States does not see fit to throw its ports wide open and invite southern trade to come north abundantly.

But Mr. Hull can do it if anyone can, and that, presumably, is why President Roosevelt permitted him to leave Washington while problems of the most intricate sort were pressing in upon the Department of State and the White House.

Rights and Duties of Nations

Mr. Hull will linger three weeks in Montevideo. The conference is scheduled to remain in session that long. With the other members of the American delegation he will be called upon to act upon questions relating to international law, the rights and duties of nations, social problems, and more especially grave labor issues.

A project for the establishment of an inter-American bureau of labor is to come before the convention. Its particular function would be to protect the rights of laborers, make certain they were surrounded by suitable living conditions, and, should they be hired by a country bordering the one where they live, that they should be safely returned to the nation where they originated. Workmen's insurance comes under the scope of the labor bureau, also the question of child labor causing unemployment of adults, a cheap production of goods, and unfair competition with other countries.

The Montevideo conference adjourned, Mr. Hull will cross the mouth of the River Plata and land in Buenos Aires. He will need to use all his diplomatic skill and genius for making acquaintance. Argentina is lukewarm toward the United States. Foreign propaganda is partially the cause, but the real reason is America's refusal to accept Argentine mutton.

Mutton and Sanitation

The question of sanitation begins here. It does not read very importantly on paper, yet it concerns the welfare of many countries. For example, Argentine mutton has been refused admission to the American markets for the reason that it was not in fit condition to be received.

Argentina objects to discrimination being made against its entire mutton output simply because the mutton from certain sections of the republic was unfit. What Mr. Hull will have to try and bring about will be the passage of protective legislation requiring Argentina to safeguard foreign markets.

How long Mr. Hull will remain in Argentina the Department of State at Washington is not prepared to say. But when he departs it is understood that he will travel without his associates of the American delegation. He may fly across the Andes, or he may take the train that winds slowly over the mountains and lands him in Santiago, Chile.

Chile may be a welcome relief. The people and the Government are friendly toward Americans. Chile has some rare old wines it would like to ship northward to the American markets. In America's abrogation of the Eighteenth Amendment Chile sees an opportunity for replenishing the national treasury. Mr. Hull will have no particular barriers to break down, and the same situation will apply to Peru and Ecuador where he stops before entering the Panama Canal.

It is not unlikely that Mr. Hull, using the influence of his office and his personality, may try to wipe out old scores wherever he visits. What else would a good-will tour mean? President Roosevelt has impressed upon him the need for assuring Latin America of United States friendship, and its desire to cooperate in the solution of all problems standing in the pathway of closer inter-American unity.

Music

Rachelle Shubow

Last night in Jordan Hall, Miss Rachelle Shubow, recently returned from several years of study and recital work in Europe, played the following program of piano music: Mozart, Sonata in A major; Brahms, Sonata in F-sharp minor; Edward Moritz, Sonata (dedicated to Miss Shubow and given its first performance in America); Chopin, Nocturne in E minor, Ballade in F major, Op. 38, Polonaise in F-sharp minor, Op. 44, Andante spianato and Polonaise in E-flat major, Op. 22.

As a student in this city, Miss Shubow gave promise of becoming a pianist of rank. In some respects, she fulfilled that promise last night. She has developed a powerful left hand, equal to any emergency, and last night during the course of the program there appeared to be much material which Miss Shubow considered of sufficient importance to emphasize in the bass. Unfortunately, she has not developed a similar technique in the right hand, with the result that one leaves the concert hall feeling that he has listened to a recital of music for left hand with right hand obbligato. Not until she reached the Chopin group did Miss Shubow give a suggestion of melodic importance to the solo voices taken by the right hand.

Interest centered around the new Moritz sonata, which proved of slight intrinsic worth, depending largely upon rhythmic balance for substance. Inasmuch as Miss Shubow now treats her instrument in so percussive a manner, the sonata came to a satisfactory hearing. The audience of good size applauded Miss Shubow generously, and demanded encores.

G. M. S.

Philharmonic-Symphony

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Clear outline and solid construction are observable in "1929—A Satire," op. 66, by David Stanley Smith, presented by the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Bruno Walter conducting, at Carnegie Hall on the evening of Nov. 15. Good architecture is perhaps attained with less trouble when a composer builds on the historic system of harmony than when he employs so-called modern methods of joining sounds together; and certainly Mr. Smith, a university professor of music, belongs among the conservatives. But whatever the ease or the difficulty of the matter, an orchestral scheme that shows organization, proportion, design and plan must impress everybody more agreeably than one that is rambling, helter-skelter and go-as-you-please.

Possibly this work should not be described in terms of carpentry or masonry, but should be regarded in the light of a piece of literature—as an epistle in tone, or something of the sort. Indeed it fairly declares itself, by its title, a symphonic poem of nineteenth-century type, and records itself an example of old-school program music. All this counts for little, though, in these days. The questions asked are: How does it strike the ear? Does it contain interesting material, expressively handled?

From the viewpoint of musical subject, or theme, "1929" is pointed and definite; scarcely, however, original or unusual. For Mr. Smith, besides being a conservative symphonist, is an extremely careful one. He will take no chances with fresh, much less with freakish, ideas. He prefers to do something novel, if he can, in the way of treatment of familiar fancies. He has both style and mood of his own. The style is fluent, and at the same time polished; the mood is invariably pleasant and ingratiating. Satire with him is hardly of the kind, therefore, that leaves a sting. It does not mock, even if it does mildly and persuasively chide.

New York Concerts

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Up from the underground palace, the princess—Miss Ruth Slenczynski—came on the night of Nov. 13, to walk in the garden of sound known as the Town Hall, and to let the sun of acclaim shine there upon her for a couple of hours. Natural enough, too, that Miss Slenczynski should want to make the venture, for down in the dark of the studio is no place for a young pianist to stay forever, especially one who can interpret works of the classic masters just like any grown person that can be named. To the platform, then, for an American début, at the age of 8 years.

Hear the music—to mention the early numbers of Miss Slenczynski's program: Bach, Violin Prelude in E major (arranged for piano by Josef Slenczynski) and Chromatic Fantasie and Fugue in D minor; Beethoven, Sonata in C minor, op. 13, "Pathetic." Let us not ask who can play these pieces better than she; for truly nobody can, and further than that, few mature executants will set forth the material of them more interestingly than she will. Praise is in order for her, no reservations, on all the points that count, whether quality of tone, delicacy of shading, vigor of attack or elegance of phrasing.

The trouble, we must know, for a small princess thus exercising in the big garden is, that dragons lurk there, ready to catch her up and whirl her away to the Cave of the Winds—dragons three-headed, six-headed or twelve-headed, according to her value. Then the task faces somebody of rescuing her from the castle of copper, silver or gold, whatever it happens to be, where she is held in restraint.

But perhaps children of extraordinary artistic capacity are more sensibly handled by the managers today than they formerly were. Perhaps, also, they are more reasonably regarded by the public. And after all, music that the performer has had time to think about deeply is the sort that we like best and longest, rather than the kind that is instantaneously, so to say, absorbed from pedagogues and given out in the general style and mood received.

Many seasons have elapsed since a youthful pianist by the name of Mr. Leo Ornstein made his début, presenting music of Chopin, and along with it pieces of his own composed according to methods irritating to conservative hearers. Mr. Ornstein resumed recital activity on the night of Nov. 14, submitting to the attention of a Town Hall audience an interpretation of Schumann's Fantasie, op. 17, and of other works from the accepted repertory. He may fairly claim credit of having started the march of the advance guard here; but he long ago ceased taking a conspicuous place in the lion. Obviously he has been meditating upon the masters, and from evidence of his Schumann playing, to good purpose. He never was distinguished, we may respectfully observe, for tone or style. Yet he always got at something a little different from that which other pianists found; and that something remains treasurable to serious listeners. He causes them to realize, for one matter, that Schumann, while living in a romantic age, sees beyond it, and anticipates, in important particulars, this very movement that we consider modern.

W. P. T.

General Classified

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COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit frocks, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING CO., Dept. A-45, Watertown, New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Gift shop, Oriental and European art; established paying business; living quarters, garage; best location in city; owner leaving. Box 452, Laguna Beach, Calif.

MANUSCRIPT SERVICE

SHIPMAN SERVICE FOR WRITERS (EST. 1921)
Reading; revising; editing; typing; selling; nominal rates. 1903 Times Building, New York.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

WEST SOMERVILLE, MASS., 15 Hancock St.—6-room apartment; hardwood floors, steam heat; very conveniently located.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 4 Arnold Park—2-room furnished apartment, in attractive home; central location. MRS. ROSS.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BUSINESS couple at Payson Park, Belmont, Mass., would like to share 5-room apartment with 2 other persons; references exchanged. Reply Box W-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

HOUSES TO LET

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Upper suite, 8 rooms, 2 baths, fireplace, hot-water heat, garage; rent $50; 5 minutes to trains. Tel. Wellesley 1419-W.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 274 Lafayette Avenue—Large sunny, quiet room with running water, 2 closets, near bath; private family; with or without board. Main 2-4411.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 5036 Walnut Street—Large, attractive; 2nd floor room, bay window, twin beds; also cozy single room; modern home; convenient transportation; reasonable. Telephone Granite 2910.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Two well-furnished rooms, running water; near downtown. Stone 5578 X.

WINTHROP, MASS.—Attractive rooms with water view, southern exposure; breakfast if desired; reasonable rates. Tel. Ocean 3027.

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N.Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation.
Booklet Phone Ronk. 16

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

"REST HAVEN"—Permanent or temporary home for those needing rest, attention or loving care if necessary. 8539 114th St., Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y. Rich. Hill 2-7077.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Child's nurse, care 3 babies; country position; highest references required. Reply MRS. J. L. HANDY, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

WOMAN, with references, to help with general housework in small family, $25 per month. Belmont 0426, Belmont, Mass.

SALESMEN WANTED

We will consider applications now from gentlemen to take orders for our nationally known clothes on a liberal commission basis; clothing experience not essential; an excellent money-making opportunity. Please address MR. GEORGE RICHMAN, Richman Brothers Co., P. O. Box 331, Cleveland, Ohio.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN earn Christmas money selling guaranteed hosiery, lingerie at lowest prices; part or whole time; excellent commissions. ROYAL CROWN, 76 Summer St., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION to lady, preferably going south; modest remuneration and expenses; references. Washington Depot, Connecticut. Box 206.

EXPERIENCED housekeeper and cook wishes a position with small family; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box H-49, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

LADY of refinement will give loving care to one needing attention; elderly person, child needing care; no objections household duties. Write Box T-14, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

QUIET, home-loving woman seeks position as companion housekeeper; good home preferred to high wages; city or country; references; Christian Scientists preferred. Box K-65, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, executive ability, capable, dependable, excellent references. Write Box K-15, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

WOMAN executive, with Florida-New York experience, now employed, wants position managing women's apparel; millinery; all communications confidential. Write Box M-38, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (AGENCY), N. Y. C. supplies responsible, experienced nurses. Tel. University 4-3510. Adele E. Guiman, Prop.

MARY DIEHL — MARIAN KRAMER
105 W. 40th St. Interviews 9-12:30.
Male and Female Office Personnel.

Local Classified

EXHANGE OF SERVICES

NEW JERSEY suburb—Would like to share my comfortable home with someone in exchange for help with housework. Write Box B-39, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, corselette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
239 W. 72nd St., New York City Su. 7-7745

PERSONAL SERVICE

INVESTIGATIONS conducted anywhere; over 40 years' experience and an unblemished reputation. HOWARD W. MORGAN, 120 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. Hancock 2716.

ORGAN TUNING

ORGANS MAINTAINED
tuned, repaired or rebuilt on an economical annual contract basis. Pianos tuned and repaired.
HENRY LEHR
27 years' experience serving Greater New York
6351 77th Place, Middle Village, L. I., N. Y.
Tel. Juniper 5-7781

CLEANERS AND DYERS

BERKLEY TAILORS
301 AMSTERDAM AVE. (74th St.), N. Y. C.
French dry cleaners and dyers, reasonable prices. Expert alterations and remodeling. Furriers. Work called for and delivered. Prompt service. Susquehanna 7-7006. NRA Member.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

JAMES HARRISON BOWEN
Technical Expert Small Payments
Empire State Bldg., New York City

PIANO TUNING

DISTINCTIVE piano service, tuning-repairing, 24 years' experience; satisfaction guaranteed. DANIEL ANNICELL, New Rochelle, N. Y. N. R. 8181.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

CHARLES TAMME
Teacher of Singing
Vocal classes. Real vocal training. Opportunity for solo work. Weekly lessons. Monthly fee $3. Learn to sing with understanding and expression. Private instruction, 2345 Broadway (86th St.), N. Y. C.

WEARING APPAREL

SPORTS and street dresses at moderate prices; individual attention; expert alterations free. JENNIE LoBELL, 239 W. 72nd St., N.Y.C.

UNUSUAL AND ATTRACTIVE COSTUMES. Hats. Afternoon and Sport Clothes. Coats. Evening Gowns; very reasonably priced. MME. REISS, Hotel Marlton, 3 West 8th Street, New York City.

FURNITURE

FURNITURE and rugs in good taste for every room from wealthy estates very cheap; paintings, antiques, bric-a-brac; new Simmons mattresses, twin beds, studio beds. LLOYD'S AUCTION ROOMS, 239 East 60th St., N. Y. C.

OFFICE FURNITURE

NEW YORK CITY—Large selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK CO., 6 East 33rd.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD de luxe limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2286.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

PLYMOUTH 1933 coach like new $400, terms. WOOD, 7624 113th Place, Forest Hills, N. Y.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

When quality talks price the result is of peculiar interest to the prospective purchaser. We are offering unusual values in dresses of the higher type for daytime, dinner and evening wear.

THOMPSON'S 985 Main St.

This Is the Time to Order MONOGRAMMED Gifts for Christmas

Anything that can be embroidered, engraved, or printed can be monogrammed at

HOWLAND'S

G. W. FAIRCHILD & SON, Inc.
Jewelers and Silversmiths
MAIN AT ARCADE BRIDGEPORT
SPECIAL SALE!
Two-Piece Sterling Silver Carving Sets $2.95. Stainless Steel Blades and Tines. Exceptional Value.

EYE GLASSES
That do not distort the features
FRITZ & HAWLEY Inc.
OPTICIANS
1030 MAIN ST., Bridgeport

JACK F. STUART
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR
Special attention given to repairing
219 GILBERT ST. Phone 3-4853

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN
Savings Accounts *Travelers Checks*
Safe Deposit Boxes *Christmas Club*
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you

THE HEGEMAN TRANSFER and LIGHTERAGE TERMINAL, INC.
Daily Freight Service between New York City, Bridgeport, New Haven and Waterbury, Connecticut

Braunfield
SMART MILLINERY
POPULAR PRICES
TWELVE-FIFTEEN MAIN STREET

Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
1134 Broad Street

BRISTOL

FRANKLIN GAS
HARNESSED LIGHTNING
Proven Better By Test
The Rackliffe Oil Co.

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH

Pickwick Inn Chocolates
GREENWICH CONNECTICUT
On the Post Road, Greenwich
Tel. 2044

"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
PHONE GREENWICH 3660

Old Greenwich Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1475
TIRES—GASOLINE—LUBRICATION

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"Don't Drive a Dirty Car"
SPEE-D Auto Wash
12 men wash your car.
409 ANN STREET
Repairing and Lubrication Specialists
Willard Batteries—Tires and Accessories
Cars Called For and Delivered.

WEEKLY SPECIALS of BREAKFAST FOODS
Hecker's Cream Farina 14c
H-O Quick Oats 11c
Grapefruit No. 2 cans ..... 2 for 29c
Nation-wide Pancake Flour and Nation-wide Syrup, both 25c
M. J. BURNHAM, INC.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

BOOK PLATES *by* CRANE
25c and up Boxed
$1.50 for Engraved Plates
WITKOWER'S
77-79 ASYLUM STREET

The finest, smartest, most comfortable OXFORD that it is possible to make for Men.
THE MUFTI
in Black or Tan Imported Grain, Waterproof.
JAMES LAWRENCE & SON
197 TRUMBULL STREET

850 MAIN Beroth Bread Shop 1123 MAIN

Hatch & North Coal Company
COAL OIL COKE
DELCO OIL BURNER
(A General Motors Value)
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SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S 2 STATE ST. only
PHONE 6 5355

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GENERAL INSURANCE
PREMIUMS FINANCED
75 Pearl St. Judd Building
Phone 2-9832

MERIDEN

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware—Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 South Colony Street Phone 550

NEW BRITAIN

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
America's Finest Anthracite
24 DWIGHT STREET Ph. 2798

ESTAB 1895
THE Harvey & Lewis CO.
79 W. MAIN STREET
OPTICIANS Everything Optical
Everything Photographic

D. MILLER CO.
Kenwood Blankets $5.98
VISIT US AT OUR NEW LOCATION
AT 61 ARCH STREET

NEW HAVEN

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WINTHROP and DERBY AVENUE
2-4 daily except Saturdays

Save on Fuel Bills
Whitney Automatic Stokers, burning Buckwheat at $8.00 a ton, will help you.
All Rail Coal Co.
38 CENTER STREET 6-8111

MONARCH LAUNDRY
Finest Laundering
Finest Dry Cleaning
155 DERBY AVE. 5-2161

BEACH & GORMAN
EXCLUSIVE HAIR DRESSING
Established 1906
356 CHAPEL STREET 6-7475

Godfrey & Cooper GARAGE
Distributors of INDIA TIRES
32 TEMPLE STREET 7-2660

Call 5-6321
for QUALITY FOOD *and* PRIME MEATS
EMPIRE QUALITY MARKET
1492 CHAPEL STREET

OLD HUNDRED
A Dining Place of Unusual Merit
Open all Winter
SOUTHBURY, CONN. Route 6
MRS. NELLIE I. BROWN

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

WALK-OVER SHOES
for Men and Women
A complete assortment of Main Spring Arch Shoes always in stock.
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
SYDNEY STOKES, Proprietor
930 CHAPEL STREET

MOVING PACKING *and* STORAGE
of Household Goods
District Agent for Aero Mayflower Transit Company
WEST HAVEN TRUCKING CO.
P. A. DAHLGARD, Prop.
Office and Warehouse
438 CONGRESS AVENUE Phone 6-0343
Specializing in Orthopedic Extension Work

Hat Remodeling
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
130 TEMPLE ST.

NORWALK

The HOUR PRESS
Personal Stationery, 200 sheets 6x7, 100 envelopes. Both printed $1.00
Commercial Bldg., 34 WALL ST.
Tel. 957, Norwalk

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

Better Baked Products
de Bruycker Bake Shops Inc.
818 WEST AVE., NORWALK
34 RAILROAD AVE., NEW CANAAN

Let us show you how we can save you money on AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
74 WALL ST., NORWALK, CONNECTICUT

FERRIS & DEVINE
COAL
WOOD and OIL
2 FIRST STREET, EAST NORWALK

ANGEVINE FURNITURE CO.
Artistic Home Furnishings
18 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 258

TRISTRAM & FULLER
Headquarters for
GORDON SILK HOSIERY
The Season's Newest Shades in Sheer and Service Weight. Prices 69c to $1.35 a pr.
Gordon's Wear So Well!
28-34 WALL STREET, NORWALK, CONN.

FRANK JACOBY
Good Clothes for Men and Women
Featuring Kuppenheimer Clothes
12-14 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK
Tel. 6810

The Gorham Company
DECORATORS
Wall Paper and Paints of the Better Kind
Tel. 482 126 WASHINGTON STREET
SOUTH NORWALK

GEHEBE'S
"IT'S HERE IF IT'S HOUSEWARE"
We shall be happy to supply your Thanksgiving needs.
25 WASHINGTON STREET
Tel. 527 SOUTH NORWALK

STAMFORD

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100 PROSPECT STREET 3-7535
12 to 5 p. m. daily

May we take care of your insurance needs in the following companies:

	Assets
Hartford Accident & Indemnity Company	$44,556,610.59
Liverpool & London & Globe Underwriters	19,823,923.70
Old Colony Insurance Company	8,652,999.28

The Vick-Harding Realty Company
205 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.
Phone 4-2197

Matrix Shoes
'YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER'
Connecticut's Most Distinctive Shoe Store
L. SPELKE & SON
419 Main Street, STAMFORD, CONN

FRANK MARTIN & SONS
Weather-tex Overcoats, $27.50
Winter-tex Overcoats, $40.00
Knit-tex Topcoats, $25.00
MONTOUR SHOE STORE, Inc.
113 ATLANTIC ST., STAMFORD, CONN.
Shoes for the Entire Family
Featuring Arch Preserver for Men and Women. Prices $6.00 to $10.50. Children—$2.00 to $4.50.

North Star Blankets $7.98 each
Fine all-wool blankets, bound in satin.
Bedding, Second Floor.
THE C. O. MILLER CO.

Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
Stamford Steam Laundry
Incorporated

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY

Housekeepers Start About Now to Take Stock of Their
TABLE LINENS
Our Linen Department can be of great help in replenishments.
We have a wonderful line of Fine Irish and Scotch LINENS—in Single Cloths—Sets—and by the yard.
IF YOU NEED LINENS
Let us show you these new things, most of which are still selling at old low prices.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

SWEATERS
Twin Sets—Coats—Slip-ons
$2.98 up
SUGENHEIMERS
64 Bank Street, Waterbury, Conn.

NRA LOOK FOR THE
Spotlight Specials Every Week-End
Quality at a reasonable price.
The MILLER & PECK CO.

WHY NOT ORDER NOW?
Personal Christmas Cards. A very choice line of ETCHINGS from 5c to 25c.
At JANE KELLY'S, Inc.
106 GRAND STREET Phone 4-3228

300 Kinds of
GREETING CARDS
May we help you select them?
DAVIS & NYE Inc.
60 BANK STREET

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

INSURANCE
of every kind
JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Baltimore Office of Daniel H. Hamilton 10 South St. Pl 8120
Annapolis Office of Julian Brewer & Son 9 School St. Phone 315

HARRY C. BLOHM
Insurance of Every Kind
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Baltimore, Md.
Plaza 8541

NEW YORK

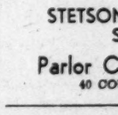
ALBANY

John G. Myers Co.
ALBANY, N. Y.
10-Year Guarantee Plated Silverware
12 for $1.00
This excellent plated silverware has a 10-year guarantee. In a very new attractive pattern.

TEA SPOONS	COFFEE SPOONS
TABLE SPOONS	DESSERT SPOONS
STAINLESS KNIVES	OYSTER FORKS
SALAD FORKS	TABLE FORKS
BUTTER SPREADERS	BUTTER KNIVES
ORANGE SPOONS	SUGAR SPOONS

SILVER—STREET FLOOR

WHITNEY'S
VISIT
Our Newly Arranged Furniture Department
Fourth Floor
W. M. Whitney & Co.
Albany, New York

GRACE & MERIT
21 N. PEARL ST.

New York Styled
HATS
1.98 to 10.00

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OUR BUSINESS IS GOOD—Many women are going back to sewing. We hear it said many times that we have the best assortment of silks and woolens in the capital district. May we have the pleasure of serving you?
15-17 NORTH PEARL STREET
OVER KRESGE'S 5-10c STORE

Boyce & Milwain
66 and 68 STATE STREET
See Our New Line of Overcoats
$25, $30, $35 and up

HOAG & TAYLOR
Men's Wear
Maiden Lane at James Street
FALL HATS *Now Ready*

'BUDGET YOUR FUEL'
Black Stork Anthracite
Niagara Hudson Coke
John T. D. Blackburn Inc.

CONSULT
Phebe A. Barrett—4-0938
Real Estate Broker
When renting, purchasing and exchanging property. Your needs are met with satisfaction through this service.
75 STATE STREET, ALBANY, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON

STETSON-FLORSHEIM SHOES
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET

Winter Coming
Most families will need heavier Clothes, Blankets and Underwear. Prices continue to advance. Thrifty people will buy now before the peak is reached.
at McLEAN'S

FINE JEWELRY
AT REASONABLE PRICES
ASH'S
JEWELERS SINCE 1885
164 WASHINGTON STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

Cloverdale Farms Co.
Phone 2-5361
"A" PASTEURIZED MILK
CERTIFIED MILK
GUERNSEY "A" RAW MILK
COTTAGE CHEESE. ICE CREAM

CHAS. V. SMITH
Office and Society Stationer
101 COURT STREET
Buy Your Christmas Greeting Cards Now

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EUGÈNE METHOD OF
Permanent Waving
Marcel and Finger Waving
Facials
Reduced Prices
MON., TUES. and WED.
Studio Arcade Hairdressing Shop
SARA H. FRY
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We Carry Pepsodent
Also Toilet and Household Necessities in Our Drug Store
Edgar S. Bellis
Ph. 1073 116 Pondfield Rd.

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WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

Phone Bronxville 1496
BETTY KING CORSET SHOP
Negligees, Underthings, Hosiery
Formerly with Bonwit Teller
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New York

OAK RIDGE BUICK CO., Inc.
Authorized Sales and Service
Ask about our Service Saver Plan Coupon Book
Post Road and Main Street
TUCKAHOE TEL. TUCK 6100

OUR STORE IS AS NEAR AS YOUR TELEPHONE FOR CHOICE MEATS AND POULTRY
Phones 0153—0154
Pondfield Market, Inc.
S. Reis, Pres.
82½ PONDFIELD ROAD

FLOWERS
The flowers that you order through us will last; will be arranged with taste; will be delivered as promised.
Mrs. MORGAN'S FLOWER SHOP
Phone Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

MISS WILLIAMS SHOP
81 PONDFIELD ROAD
FINE STATIONERY
Christmas Cards
Books, Lending Library

McComb & McComb
Leading Fine Rug Cleaners of Westchester County
Tels. Scarsdale 205 Tuckahoe 2035
PLANT AT BROOK STREET
SCARSDALE, NEW YORK

Ferris Radio Co.
107 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 4545
RADIO REPAIRING
Records and Sheet Music
RCA Radiotrons
Authorized agents for Stromberg-Carlson, Atwater Kent and Philco.

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BUFFALO

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Grant: 7431, 10 to 2 daily

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Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke
A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
C. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
MARION STREET AT ELMWOOD
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

Central DRY CLEANING CO.
Grant 3365
159-167 WEST UTICA STREET
Modern Cold Storage Vaults
Telephones: Washington 7137 and 7138

Walk-Over
Shoes and Hosiery
506 Main Street

Flowers Beautifully Arranged for Every Occasion
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
196 DELAWARE AVENUE

Grace Pickard
cordially invites you to attend her winter showing of millinery in the very latest creations and materials
505 DELAWARE AVENUE

CEDARHURST

Tel. Cedarhurst 4094
TRIO MARKET
FANCY FRUITS and VEGETABLES
469 CENTRAL AVENUE
Branch—1041 Broadway, Woodmere

NEW YORK

CORTLAND

Order Christmas Photos *NOW!*
ADAMS' STUDIO
77-79 MAIN ST., CORTLAND, N. Y.
Second Floor—Turn Right Phone 2044-J

GLOVERSVILLE

Martin & Naylor Co.
Reliable Department Store
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.

COLONIAL ESSO STATIONS
Williams & Dye Co., Inc.
95 S. Main St., Gloversville, N. Y.

N. M. BANKER Inc.
DIVIDEND PAYING INSURANCE
40 N. Main St., Gloversville Phone 2777

INSURE
in Home or Hartford
J. E. WOOD & CO.
Agent here for fifty-six years

$5.00 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

Everything for that tempting and luscious Thanksgiving Dinner. A large selection of Olives and Pickles. Have you tried the new sensations—Richelieu Cranberry Cocktail —Birdseye Frosted Turkeys?
Collins & Stilwell

OUR New
CHRISTMAS CARDS
Are Now on Display
Cowles, Brown & Co.
9 NORTH MAIN STREET

ITHACA

Prepare Your Thanksgiving Dinner on a
GARLAND
GAS RANGE, 49.50
ROTHSCHILD'S
Department Store

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ATWATER'S
"If it's Good to eat, we aim to have it"
PHONE 2761

THE SMÖRGASBORD
Luncheons—Dinners
Varied Food Served in Continental Manner
307 North Tioga Street Tel. 2498

NOW—A Genuine
WESTINGHOUSE DUAL-AUTOMATIC REFRIGERATOR
for as little as $129.00
TREMAN, KING & CO.
DEALERS IN HARDWARE

BRACELETS
Copies of Odd Designs in Yellow Gold—Modern Stone-Set Bracelets
PRICES $1 TO $25
R. A. HEGGIE & BRO. CO.
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AUTO PAINTING
W. GLENN NORRIS
Cor. Falls and Tioga Streets
Phone 4010
Dents Removed—Wax Polishing.
Spray refinishing of all kinds.

KENMORE

Buy Early—Buy Now
Lasting Practical
Christmas Gifts
SILVERWARE—JEWELRY
WATCHES—CLOCKS
Moeloth & Hofert Jewelers
2894 Delaware Ave. DE. 5694

FALL . . brings *Treadeasy*
SHOES—in New Delightful Styles
Shoes for the Entire Family
KENMORE BOOT SHOP
2870 DELAWARE AVENUE RI 2064

Long Island

BALDWIN

HELEN W. ZEPP
REALTOR
123 Merrick Road, Baldwin, L. I.
Tel. Freeport 4086 or Rockville Centre 609

RADIO REPAIRS
All Makes—Reasonable Prices
BLAIR'S RADIO SHOP
37a NO. GRAND AVENUE, BALDWIN
Telephone Freeport 6606

NEW YORK

Long Island

ELMHURST

SEACREST LAUNDRY INC.
ELMHURST L.I. NEwtown 9-9000
"BUNDLES OF SATISFACTION"

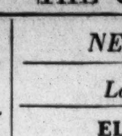
CHOICE GIFTS *for Christmas*
Carefully selected to suit your taste and your pocketbook.
GREETING CARDS, too.
ELMHURST BOOK & GIFT SHOP
43-35 91ST PLACE HAvemeyer 9-3871

"The Best Place to Trade After All"
Sack & Daniels
Incorporated
Elmhurst's Leading Department Store
9051 CORONA AVENUE

FAR ROCKAWAY

Phone Far Rockaway 7-2150
ROSEDALE DAIRY
Dreyfus and Zalis
THE BEST IN BUTTER and EGGS
1825 MOTT AVENUE
Near Christian Science church

ALBERT HYMAN
Footwear of Quality for the Entire Family
Agent for Florsheim Shoes
For Men and Women
1037 CENTRAL AVENUE


Phone Far Rockaway 7-3044
RUDOLF & JOSEF BEAUTY SALON
Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
Permanent Waving and Artistic Hair Cutting Our Specialty
2013 MOTT AVENUE (Next to Western Union)

FAR ROCKAWAY—Inwood

Tel. Cedarhurst 4876 and 4877
GOLDMAN'S
Live Poultry Market and Meat Market
899 MOTT STREET
Near Lawrence Ave INWOOD, L. I.

FAR ROCKAWAY—Woodmere

Tel. Franklin 1235 6 Irving Place
NICHOLAS GROSS
Upholsterer and Decorator
Curtains, Bed Spreads, Slip Covers, Mattresses and Box Springs, Made to Order.

FLUSHING

Gifts
Make your Christmas selections now. We will gladly reserve them for you.
THE boulevard shop
141-05 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL NINE

FREEPORT

STORAGE FURS
Weiss
Furrier—Ladies' Tailor
Fur and Cloth Coats to Order.
Remodeling Repairing
MERRICK ROAD, EAST OF MAIN ST.
Phone Fpt. 4405

René Shop
Exclusive Millinery
105 S. MAIN STREET
Bet. Merrick Road and Sunrise Highway, Freeport, L. I., N. Y.

Tel. Freeport 2725
COCH'S MEN'S SHOP
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
DEVONSHIRE CLOTHES
95 SOUTH MAIN ST. FREEPORT, L. I.

FREEPORT—Merrick

COAL ICE
LEHIGH VALLEY and BLUE COAL
DENNIS BROS.
Tel. 3136 7112 FREEPORT

GREAT NECK

Fine Footwear for All
NASSAU BOOTERY
64 Middle Neck Road
Phone Great Neck 2172

For the Latest Books and Puzzles
The Great Neck Bookhouse
Station Plaza and Third Street
Rental Library of Books and Puzzles *Greeting Cards*
Phone Great Neck 75

THE BLACK BIRD SHOP
Strictly Fine Home Cooking. Done on Premises
Breakfast, Luncheon, Tea, Dinner
Home Made Bread, Rolls, Cakes, Pies
Beautifully Decorated Wedding and Birthday Cakes
Middle Neck Road, facing Cutter Mill Rd.
Phone Great Neck 182

HEMPSTEAD

FALL DAYS
Are
WALKING DAYS
for the Entire Family
BERKELEY SHOE
20 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD

Lee-David, Inc.
9 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD
Exclusive Millinery
Smart New
Sunday Night and Formal Dresses
Specializing in Half Sizes

J. WINKENBACH
GROCERIES and DELICATESSEN
162 JERUSALEM AVE. Tel. Hempstead 7834
WE DELIVER

JACKSON HEIGHTS

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(if desired)
all work done on the premises
delivery service
3760 82ND ST. NEW. 9-9538

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge Parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel. Pomeroy 6-4018

MODERNAGE UTILITIES
Radios, Refrigerators
Appliances, Cleaners
SALES and SERVICE
Free Inspection and Estimate
40-24 82ND. ST.
Havemeyer 9-8554

QUEENS TAVERN
79-11 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
DELICIOUS HOME-COOKED FOOD
DINNER 75c JUNIOR DINNER 60c
TAVERN CLUB PLATE 50c
SPECIAL LUNCHEON 35c-50c-65c

BILL J. SIOTKAS
All kinds of Furs Repaired and made to order
82-20 ROOSEVELT AVE., cor. 83rd Street

The Curiosity Shop Inc.
37-57 82nd ST. HAVEMEYER 9-4747
Order your Christmas Cards now. Our selection of quaint designs will please you.
BOOKS, GIFTS, etc.

CAMEO SHOPS
CUSTOM MADE FURNITURE
Expert Upholstering and Repairing
4034 82ND STREET Pom 6-2610
Opposite Jackson Theatre

HAPPY TO SERVE YOU
Keffas Bros. Flowers
Members Florists Telegraph Delivery Ass'n
40-15 82ND STREET Hav. 4-0422

MARIE SHERIDAN
Lingerie, Hosiery, Accessories
37-16 82ND ST.

JAMAICA

REPAIRING *REMODELING*
JOHN BROS.
EXCLUSIVE FURRIERS
Welcome your inspection of their completed Fall and Winter Stock.
89-67 164 Street Republic 9-0219

LONG ISLAND CITY

ROOFING
SHEET METAL and SKYLIGHT CONTRACTOR
A. H. JETER & CO. INC.
47-22 37TH STREET Phone ST. 4-9193

LYNBROOK

FRIENDLY SERVICE
Honest and Efficient
with great satisfaction in doing things well.
Majestic Cleaners & Dyers
299 MERRICK ROAD LYNBROOK, L. I.
Tel. Lyn 1938-J Auto Delivery

PERLMAN Flower Service, Inc.
Sunrise Highway and Atlantic Avenue
LYNBROOK
Telephone Lynbrook 2511

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 ATLANTIC AVE LYNBROOK, N. Y.
TELEPHONE LYNBROOK 8422

PHONE LYNBROOK 2622-J
WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIRING
H. H. KOCH
JEWELER
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Silverware—Clocks
373 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

Tel. LYnbrook 5793
GREGG
Beauty Shop
455 Atlantic Ave., EAST ROCKAWAY, L. I.
Atlantic Theatre Building

LYNBROOK—Hewlett

Century
Super-Service Station
1137 BROADWAY, HEWLETT, L. I.
Texas Gas, Oil
Telephone Franklin 1526

QUEENS VILLAGE

IRV and LEW
217-21 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
HOllis 5-10129
MANHATTAN SHIRTS ARROW SHIRTS
MALLORY HATS KNOX HATS

AUERBACHER'S
Specialties for Women and Children
220-09 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellerose

CAMMANN'S BAKERY
244-08 JAMAICA AVE. FIELDSTONE 3-6075
Order Your Thanksgiving Pies, Pastries and Cakes Now

RICHMOND HILL

Cortlandt 7-8967 Home: Michigan 2-3353
IRVING ALBERT
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
280 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
An Elective Annuity in the Travelers Insurance Co. means Safety of Principal and Monthly Income. Purchased by Annual Installments or a lump sum.

A. JOSEPHSON
TOYS—SPORTING GOODS
GREETING CARDS
109-02 JAMAICA AVENUE
Phone: Richmond Hill 2-4348

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

EMIL W. FABER
Dealer in
HIGH GRADE PRIME BEEF MEAT PRODUCTS
POULTRY and GAME
Orders called for and delivered
3409 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Tel. Applegate 3778

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
of Every Description
Laurelton 8-2555 Jamaica 6-7414

THE HOME OF HOME COOKING
Delicious Chicken Sandwiches, 15c
Perron's Delicatessen
106-09 Jamaica Avenue Rich. Hill 2-4001

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

THERESE & JOSEPHINE
Exclusive Millinery
Hats Molded to Head
Hats Remodeled
9825 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Virginia 7-5185

Phone R. H. 2-0277 Virginia 7-8212
Brooklyn Manor Garage and Gas Station
Accessories and Repairs
Prest-O-Lite Battery Service Station
Full Line of Standard Make Tires and Tubes
Jamaica Ave. and 101st St., Richmond Hill

Telephone Richmond Hill 2-0275
A. H. STROHSAHL
DELICATESSEN
Staple and Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables in Season
109-13 JAMAICA AVE. Near 109th St.

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
PAINT—WALLPAPER—HARDWARE
HOUSE FURNISHINGS
EDISON MAZDA LAMPS
ELECTRIC AND PLUMBING SUPPLIES
Jamaica Avenue, Corner 116th Street
Tel. Rich. Hill 2-8636—8637

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Exclusive But Not Expensive
GELLER'S
Curtains—Linens—Spreads
Phone Virginia 7-10118
91-17 JAMAICA AVENUE

ROCKVILLE CENTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Tel. Rockville Centre 1815 31 Yale Place
8 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily

TOWN HALL PHARMACY
Meadow Gold Ice Cream Cake
89c qt.
"YOUR ORDER IS ON THE WAY"
S. L. BERNSTEIN, *Prop.*
49 FRONT STREET

RUMFORD
ALL-PHOSPHATE
BAKING POWDER
VON BROOK BROS.
Delicatessen 19 N. PARK AVE.
Telephone Rockville Centre 2463

"EVERY KIND OF INSURANCE"
THOMAS H. DARLING
TEL. R. V. C. 3763
BANK OF ROCKVILLE CENTRE BLDG

FOR FLOWERS CALL
Tel. R. V. C. 410
JOSEPH SAFINA
FLORIST
26 NORTH PARK AVENUE
Formerly Perlman Flower Service

PARK HARDWARE & SUPPLY CO.
Hardware, Housefurnishings, Paints and Plumbing Supplies
Tel. R. V. C. 2270
25 NO. PARK AVE., opp. Fantasy Theatre

STEWART'S POULTRY FARM
FRESH EGGS AND FRESH DRESSED POULTRY
Daily Deliveries. Tel. Rockville Centre 4913

ROSLYN

OLD ORCHARD INN
ROSLYN, LONG ISLAND
Guest rooms with open fireplaces; oil burner; delicious food; homelike; 36 acres; riding horses; reasonable rates by day week, month.
Opposite Post Office Roslyn 603

WHITESTONE

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
JAS. CAMPO
14-25 150TH STREET
PHONE FLUSHING 9-6977—9-6957
WE DELIVER

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2846
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

DAY or NIGHT
If you want an
ELECTRICIAN
Call Mamaroneck 451 or 687
HOLZER'S ELECTRIC SHOP
67 Mamaroneck Avenue
General Electric Refrigerators

Follow the Crowd to
GEM STORES
Auto Accessories
Radio Service and Supplies
Unbeatable prices. Radio Tubes Tested Free
GENERAL TIRES
79 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. Mam. 2475-J

MOUNT VERNON

The Edson Lewis Co.
Clothiers - Haberdashers for Men and Boys
21 FOURTH AVENUE, MT. VERNON, N. Y.

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

Kaplan Markets Inc.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
53 SO. 4TH AVE. 471 SO. 5TH AVE.
TEL. OAKWOOD 5010

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Moving Packing Storage
27-33 S. 6th Ave.
Phone OAK 8802
CHELSEA FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES, Inc.

INSURANCE
OF ALL KINDS
BY
CHARLES J. SCHOEN
P. A. MURRAY AGENCY
TEL. OAK 6500

C. Hamblen Sons
DISTRIBUTORS
JAS. VAN DYK COMPANY
Dried Fruits Nuts and Candies
Monarch Brand Foods
Spring Valley Dairy Products
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
OAKWOOD 6266 113 SO. 4TH AVE.

A. L. KNUDSEN
Fancy Groceries, Fruit, Vegetables
Prompt Free Delivery
471 SO. FIFTH AVENUE
PHONE OAKWOOD 0320
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

M&F
VICTORIA
Cleaners and Dyers
TAILORS AND FURRIERS
Alterations of All Kinds
504 SOUTH 5TH AVENUE
Phone Oakwood 4428

WILLOWBROOK DAIRY
Quality Milk Products
Serving Westchester County Homes Over Half a Century
Oakwood 8681-82-83

NEWBURGH

HIGHLAND QUASSAICK NATIONAL BANK *and* TRUST COMPANY *of* NEWBURGH
20-22 WATER STREET
Total Resources over $13,000,000
"THE BANK OF SERVICE"
We invite your account

FIRST IN FASHION COATS AND DRESSES
Paris Millinery
92 Water Street
Newburgh, N. Y.

We want your business solely upon the merits of our merchandise and our personal service.
JANSEN & FARRINGTON
CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS
19 WATER STREET, NEWBURGH, N. Y.

The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
HIGH GRADE MILK and CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
17 West Street Tels. 1655-2042-1042-R

Tel. 3454
EDGAR SPENCER
Raw Grade A Guernsey Milk also A and B Pasteurized
668 SOUTH STREET, NEWBURGH, N. Y.

Tel. 2527
JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
LADIES' SPECIALTY SHOPPE
75 WATER ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y.

Tel. 440—441
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
Retail Department Store
109 BROADWAY
NEWBURGH, N. Y.

Tel. 3309-M
WOLKOFF'S FUR SHOP
REMODELING
REPAIRING
STORAGE
55 Colden Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

Carve Your
THANKSGIVING TURKEY
With Silverware From
Leonard Talner
Jewelry of Quality
565 MAIN STREET N. R. 3692

ONE FLIGHT UP
CLARE DRESS SHOP
543 MAIN ST. Above Grant's Store
Featuring the Newest
DRESS FASHIONS of the DAY
FOR EVERY OCCASION
For Misses and Women
Priced to Please $5.75 and up
ALL ALTERATIONS FREE

FERGUSON'S RESTAURANT
Wholesome, exciting meals at easy-to-pay prices. Big parking area. Main and Centre New Rochelle.

I. B. COHEN
Features
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Stetson Hats
Bostonian Shoes
507 Main Street

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

CORSETS
Gloves, Hosiery, Lingerie
Eppy Shoppe's
898 Flatbush Ave., nr. Church Av.
261 Utica Ave., nr. Lincoln Pl.

NRA
Established 1889
Seaver Bros.
7506 FIFTH AVENUE
CORSET FITTING OUR SPECIALTY
Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear
Women's and Misses' Dresses

ARCADE BOOK SHOP
1164A Flatbush Ave., nr. Dorchester Rd.
Buckminster 2-8685
"Personal Christmas Cards"
Dennison Goods

Lady Edgerley Beauty Shop
We specialize in individual styles 15 successful years.
785 FRANKLIN AVE.
Tel. Prospect 9-4667

Borough of Manhattan and Bronx

Woltman's
DEPARTMENT STORE
2872 BROADWAY
Between 111th and 112th Streets
Cathedral 8-6127 New York
The only complete line of notions in the neighborhood

LOUISE BARBEY
Violin Instruction
New York Studio, Carnegie Hall Studio 505 Circle 7-0866
New Jersey Studio, 153 Hudson Ave., Ridgefield Park, N. J.—Hackensack 2-2976-M
Residence—Jerome 7-3373

NATHAN H. WEIL
Incorporated
INSURANCE
501 Fifth Avenue Cor. 42nd Street
Murray Hill 6412

BAUMANN
Exclusive MILLINERY
Hats molded to the head, moderately priced. Expert remodeling.
240 W. 75TH STREET Apt. 1-A
Endicott 2-5283

BOULEVARD HAND LAUNDRY
Excellent Work at Reasonable Rates
Prompt Call and Delivery
200 West 69th Street, New York City
Tel. Trafalgar 7-3470

PELHAM

Edward's
RULES THE WAVES
BEAUTY SALON
Children's Haircutting 50c
299 WOLF'S LANE PELHAM, N. Y.
On Third Street Phone Pelham 0559

PELHAM LADIES' SHOP
Carrying Full Line of CORSETS, LINGERIE, HOSIERY, GLOVES and SPECIALTIES
CHILDREN'S WEAR NOTIONS
131 5TH AVENUE NO. PELHAM, N. Y.
Pelham 3276

PORT CHESTER

Wear-Ever Roaster, Canner or Whole Meal Cooker
SMALL SIZE—8 LB. TURKEY—$2.95
MEDIUM—12 LB.—$3.95
LARGE—16 LB.—$4.95
FRANK L. ROCKEY
128-130 NORTH MAIN STREET

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY PLATT & Company
The Store of Christmas Gifts
Do Your Christmas Gift Shopping Early

PRINTING
Estimates cheerfully furnished on all Church and Commercial Printing.
THE ARTCRAFT PRESS
82 BARCLAY STREET POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Arthur C. Hankinson
ATLAS TIRES
ESSOLENE
ESSO and ESSOLUBE
NORTH and TAYLOR AVES. Phone 6085

Vanitie Beauty Shoppe
39 CANNON STREET Tel. 4913
Permanents from $5 to $10
Shampoo and Wave $1.00 and $1.25
FINGER WAVE or Marcel 75 cents
Free Parking to our customers in rear of our building.

Dry Cleaners SWISS Dyers
We Guarantee Satisfaction on SWEATERS, COATS, FURS
We Call for and Deliver
542 MAIN STREET Phone 644

The Wallace Co.
A WARM FRIEND
"KENWOOD BLANKETS"
LUCILIUS MOSELEY
31 MARKET STREET
Fine Tailoring—Suits and Overcoats $45 up, made in our own shop.
Made to measure Suits and Overcoats $25 and up. *Place your order now.*

GAUTHIER MILK CORP.
Specializes in Golden Guernsey Electropure Pasteurized Milk
Delivered at your door for 13c a quart—local distributor.
FRANK H. DAHLEM
14 DEAN PLACE Phone 616-J

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Charlotte 1649
Daily except Saturdays

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

hall
MEN'S SHOP
115 East Ave., Sagamore
Manhattan Shirts and Pajamas
QUALITY MERCHANDISE

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL *and* SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

PLUMBING and Heating
CHARLES E. SAYER
73 PINE GROVE AVE. Greenwood 486-J

Edith Ellis
CANDIES
Chocolates, Bon Bons, Salted Nuts, Party Favors.
SODAS — LUNCHES — DINNERS
38 EAST AVENUE

Fire—Automobile—Annuities
Monthly Income—Surety Bonds
GENERAL INSURANCE
Call Stone 78 418-422 Granite Bldg.
George Dietrich Co., Inc.

FIRE *and* AUTO INSURANCE
25%—Savings—25%
E. S. BOHACHEK, Inc.
CLINTON AVE. S. at Court St.

"Over a Century of Service"
LEARY'S
CLEANERS and DYERS
MAIN 2822

HENDEE'S
BAKED BEANS, SALADS and COTTAGE CHEESE
Hams Boiled and Baked to Order
109 SAVANNAH STREET Stone 5087

The Cornucopia, Inc.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON and DINNER
Dinner 75c and $1.00

FLOWERS
Better Flowers than ever before at lower prices than ever before
Rochester Floral Co.
33 FRANKLIN STREET

ELDER'S
CHOICE MEATS, FRUITS VEGETABLES *and* GROCERIES
WE DELIVER
527 MONROE AVE. Monroe 1050

J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Realtor
RENTALS—SALES—MANAGEMENT
MORTGAGES—INSURANCE
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

MANUFACTURING FURRIER
Cleaning New Garments Repairing
Cold Storage Remodeling
Skins—Linings—Matchings
ORLA KIRK
357 So. Goodman St. Monroe 3251-W

J. E. Thompson
Women's Wear of Smart Individuality
73 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

RYE

Theodore Fremd
RYE, N. Y.
MEAT and POULTRY
ALWAYS THE BEST
51 PURCHASE STREET Tel. 153-153

FUEL OIL
COAL CEMENT
"Log Wood or Cannel Coal for the Fireplace."
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
PHONE 1231 99 PURCHASE STREET

SCARSDALE

For INSURANCE
CONSULT
FRANZ SIGEL
Vice President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

JOHN R. PHILIP
PLUMBING, HEATING, TINNING
DOE—Dependable Oil Electric Oil Burner
54 GARTH ROAD
Ph. Scarsdale 2200—2201 Night calls 924

SEE NEXT PAGE

Every Purchase Counts! MONITOR advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE
(Continued)

DEPOLE PRODUCE MARKET
..Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables..
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Hot House and Imported Products
34 Garth Road
Phone Scarsdale 4028

Here to Serve You
Walter A. Hoblin, Inc.
Housewares, Devoe Paints
Hardware
1 GARTH ROAD, SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Telephone 3434

Chester Tailors and Furriers
3 Garth Road Phone Scarsdale 1213
NRA
Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing and Repairing. Fur Coats Cleaned, Glazed, Relined and Remodeled.
Suits made to measure.
Goods called for and delivered.

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Telephone White Plains 8866

Hartsdale Coal Company
COAL
OIL—WOOD
Phone Scarsdale 329

SCHENECTADY

A Century of Service
NRA
BARNEY'S
"Schenectady's Greatest Store"
WOMEN'S APPAREL — MATRIX SHOES
ACCESSORIES — TOILET GOODS
BEAUTY SALON — PIECE GOODS
LINENS — NORGE REFRIG.
GROCERIES — FURNITURE
RUGS, DRAPES — HOUSEWARES
MEN'S WEAR — WALL PAPER
WATCH REPAIR — OPTICAL SERVICE

Make Christmas Selections Now!
EVERYTHING is ready in the Gift Shop at Wallace's! The Christmas stage is set with everything for everybody, at its newest, freshest and loveliest.
A Small Down Payment will reserve your selection.
THE WALLACE CO.
"ALWAYS RELIABLE"

NRA
GIFTS — PRIZES
Toys — Games
BOOKS
UNION BOOK CO., Inc.
257 STATE STREET

FREEMAN & SON
124 WALL ST. 18-20 ERIE BLVD.
Paints—Oils—PuttyGlass
NRA
PITTSBURGH Paint Products

IMPERIAL CLOAK CO.
NRA
Schenectady's Foremost Ladies' Apparel Shop
Coats—Dresses—Millinery
THE NEW IMPERIAL BLDG.
325 STATE STREET

Van Voast & Leonard
INSURANCE
NRA
Ask us about RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett St. Phone 4-7791

Rubber Goods of All Kinds
AUTO SUPPLIES
SPORTING GOODS
MOBILOIL
NRA
ALLING RUBBER CO.
254-258 STATE STREET

Walk-Over Shoes
NRA
420 State Street

Dobbs Hats
Mark Cross Gloves
NRA
HOLTZMANN
259 STATE STREET Phone 4-9510

SCOTIA

G. E. VAN VORST CO., Inc.
PLUMBING—HEATING
ROOFING
NRA
Sporting Goods, Hardware
Household Furnishings
Full Line Sherwin-Williams Paints
47 MOHAWK AVENUE Phone 2-7311
BRANCH at 302 MOHAWK AVENUE

SYRACUSE

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

FINE
CLEANERS AND DYERS
BROWN & THORN
112 CEDAR STREET Phone 4-4164

Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 South Warren Street

UTICA

First Citizens Bank & Trust Company of Utica, N. Y.
A COMMUNITY BANK

Daily Features

All Nature

Box Elder

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Note: For those who are keeping a scrapbook of All Nature, this illustration of the Box Elder is offered, inasmuch as the one which appeared on Sept. 12 was inadvertently confused with the castor bean.

"MY BROTHER found a big snake with stripes down its back," writes Miss J. B. of Rockland, Maine. Is it really poisonous? And does the stinger coming out mean it's mad? Should one kill snakes?"

By no means kill such harmless creatures as garter snakes, which are useful animals in gardens as enemies of insect pests.

There is entirely too much taught about snakes that is untrue. For instance, the snake's tongue is not a stinger, nor is it a fang. Its use is in catching insects. As snakes have no ears, the tongue is also believed to serve as an organ of hearing.

There are only two obnoxious snakes in New England, the rattlesnake and the copperhead, both extremely rare.

"When do plants and trees grow fastest?" asks J. E. of Bridgeport, Conn.

At night. During the day, plants and trees, through leaf activity, are building up food supplies which are distributed and incorporated into the structure during the night.

H. C. K. of Belmont, Mass., sends a picture of a lizardlike animal that was found in central New Hampshire. "It is about 10 inches long," he says, "with a flat but thick head and is believed to be poisonous. Is it a native of Europe? There are round yellow dots on the back."

The animal is undoubtedly the harmless spotted salamander, commonest variety found throughout New England. It is not a native of Europe.

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

GLASSWARE—CHINA
Let your Thanksgiving table reflect beauty and utility in its appointment, by choosing from the great varieties now on display at WELLS. On the same floor you will also find fine Irish Linen Damask Cloths and Napkins. All reasonably priced.
J. B. Wells & Son Co.
UTICA, NEW YORK

This Will Be a Fur Year Buy Now and Save
Our stock is the largest in years. Carefully selected previous to advanced prices, and sold to you without increased cost.
Henry Martin Company
UTICA, N.Y.

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
809 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175

"Known for Great Value-Giving"
Dresses, Coats and Millinery
Famous
Bleecker Street, Corner Charlotte

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A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"One, Norway Street" (Miss M. G., who inquires about the comma)—So far as we know, there is no rule governing the comma after the street number in an address, although the comma is commonly employed in European addresses. In the New World, where punctuation is being used more and more as a help instead of an ornament, addresses are usually written "206 Massachusetts Avenue;" "107 Falmouth Street," etc.

The address given to the new building of The Christian Science Publishing Society was No. 1 Norway Street; and inasmuch as numbers under 10 are commonly spelled out, "One, Norway Street" was chosen. The comma, of course, averts any possible ambiguity. This might be better illustrated by spelling out "1 Way Street" without the comma.

Double possessive (Miss J. S. G.)—The correspondent, a teacher, writes:

A pupil has raised the question about the double possessive in the expression "a friend of my father's." Changed around, it would be "my father's friend," the apostrophe taking the place of the preposition "of." Why the use of both?

The use of the possessive case after "of" goes back at least to 1300. Note this passage from "Cursor Mundi": "We surely have taken nothing of the King's." Chaucer has numerous examples of the construction. So, idiom though it may be, the form is dignified by age and recommended by constant usage. Our language would be less rich if the following pairs of sentences did not express two different ideas:

(A1) It was a view of Wilson.
(A2) It was a view of Wilson's.
(B1) This is a picture of me.
(B2) This is a picture of mine.
(C1) He gave an estimate of my father.
(C2) He gave an estimate of my father's.
(D1) We listened to a criticism of him.
(D2) We listened to a criticism of his.
(E1) I read a story of Napoleon.
(E2) I read a story of Napoleon's.

Call the second sentences "double possessives" if you will; call them unexplainable idioms; but they have won a place in our language.

Vocations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Self-Help Bib

IN THE Child Care Department at Iowa State College the classes have worked out an idea for a self-help bib for little children. It is made of linen toweling because stains are easily removed from this material. The tapes around the neck are crossed in the back and come down the front through two eyelets made close to the side neck edge. The tapes end with buttons, and the child can slip his head through, pull the button ends, and his bib is tight. These are easily made and can be readily sold by a girl in need of pin money. —— Betty L.

Radiator Covers

A YOUNG man out of steady work, but handy with tools, makes attractive radiator covers out of beaver board. He measures the radiators to be covered, makes the covers (the front and sides being cut into little squares like lattice work), then he paints them to harmonize with the color scheme of the purchaser's room. He has earned a neat sum of money with this work. I have bought two of these covers, and every one who comes to my home is interested in them at once. Helen J.

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

Automobile Insurance
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JONES BUILDING Phone 4-3161

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BLANKET WEEK
72x84-inch double plaid blankets... $3.98 pr.
Two-tone all-wool blankets.. $6.50 ea.
Blanket values that will warm your heart, at prices that will thaw out your pocketbook!
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ORAM-KIRCHÉ, Inc.
Distinctive Apparel for Women and Misses
Sizes 11-17, 12-20, 16½-26½, 34-50
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MAUE FUEL OIL
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COAL, COKE and FUEL OIL
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Cartoons of the Week

Sykes in New York Evening Post
What a Relief!

Shafer in Cincinnati Times-Star
When the Ice Melts Watch Them Roll!

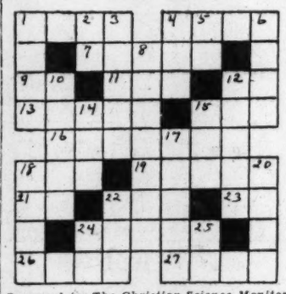
Gale in Los Angeles Times
What the Blue Eagles Say!

Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
In the Jungles of New York

Boston Business
"Why manacle the future with irons of the past? Why strive to get new business with yesterday's ideas?"

Ding in Des Moines Register
Out, for Slugging and Holding in the Line

Junior Cross-Word No. 31



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ACROSS

1—Girl's name.
4—Small pond.
7—To happen.
9—Paid public notice.
11—Small child.
12—Concerning.
13—One of the Great Lakes.
15—Any single person.
16—Evening bell (pl.).
18—Devoured.
19—Interior.
21—Exists.
22—Strange.
23—Denoting motion towards.
24—To clear away dirt with a broom.
26—Wild plum.
27—Dreadful.

DOWN

1—Sea fish of the Dory family.
2—Depart.
3—Stage player.
4—To place.
5—Either.
6—Vitality.
8—To intrust.
10—Canals.
12—Sudden attack.
14—To repent of.
15—Belonging to.
17—Finished.
18—Endeavors.
20—Capital of Italy.
22—To be obliged or bound to pay.
24—Therefore.
25—Mixed type.

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation for Today

WHEN you have nothing to say, say nothing; a weak defense strengthens your opponent, and silence is less injurious than a weak reply.—COLTON.

In Lighter Vein

Other Times

Mr. Jones was interviewing applicants for the post of gardener. The one before him did not look promising, but Mr. Jones thought he would give him a fair chance.

"How long were you in your last place?" he asked.

"A month, sir."

"Eh? That's not long. And the place before that?"

"Three months, sir."

"That's better. And the time before that?"

The applicant drew himself up proudly and said: "There weren't no time before that, sir. I got off with a fine."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Boy Was Right

The young man who had been calling so frequently on Helen at last went to see her father.

"It's a mere formality, I know," he began, "but we thought it would be pleasing to you if it were observed in the usual way."

Helen's father stiffened. "And may I inquire," he asked, "who suggested that asking my consent to Helen's marriage was a mere formality?"

"Helen's mother," the young man replied.—*Grit.*

Humorist
"Afraid it's a fixture, lidy. Why not 'ave another go at payin' for it?"

Amateur

Robinson had taken his car to a garage for minor repairs.

"You wouldn't think it was a secondhand car, would you?" he remarked to the mechanic.

"Great Scott, no!" said the man. "I thought you'd made it yourself."—*Tit-Bits.*

Way Back and Up

Doris: "I hear that the people who have taken the Manor are real swells."

Cora: "Oh, yes. They're the sort of people whose family tree goes right back to the time when they lived in it."—*Pearson's.*

What They Say

A Board of Arbitration

"The Fascist Government has set up an impartial agency to settle any disputes which may arise between capital and labor. Strikes and lockouts are therefore prohibited, and anyone resorting to their use is subject to severe punishment."—*B. V. Di Venuti, Boston University.*

Profits

"The best guarantee of profits is capacity production at lowest cost and prices; this involves the preservation of purchasing power, the conservation of markets. It may mean smaller earnings at once, but it ought to insure their steady continuance."—*Prof. R. G. Tugwell.*

Isolation Impossible

"We have to create an international world which will take responsibility for law and order, and turn our backs on a policy of exclusiveness."—*Sir Walter Layton.*

If—

"If the NRA fails, I expect to see America adopt state Socialism."—*James A. Hall, England.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

It was raining to beat the band this afternoon so I didn't meet the Boss—
But when he got home I raced back and forth through the house for about two minutes—
To show him how glad I was to see him—
Of course a lot of rugs got mussed up, and he acted as though he didn't like it—
But he can't fool me—I know he likes to have me greet him that way—rugs or no rugs—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

For the Scrapbook

Sayings of the Great

If you are in doubt of anything don't be ashamed to ask; or if you have committed an error, to be corrected.—*Erasmus.*

Economy is a great revenue.—*Cicero.*

Unless parents set a good example to their children, they will furnish a plain reason to be used by them against themselves.—*Euripides.*

Experience is the great test of truth and is perpetually contradicting the theories of men.—*Dr. Johnson.*

Fear not the future; weep not for the past.—*Shelley.*

If happiness have not her seat and center in the breast, we may be wise, or rich, or great, but never can be blest.—*Burns.*

Always arise from the table with an appetite and you will never sit down without one.—*William Penn.*

Every heart ought to rejoice when true merit is distinguished with public notice.—*Dr. Johnson.*

Heaven's harmony is universal love.—*Cowper.*

It is a kingly act to help the fallen.—*Ovid.*

Clean hands are better than full ones in the sight of God.—*Syrus.*

A picture is a silent poem, and a poem is a speaking picture.—*Simonidese.*

In doing what we ought, we deserve no praise because it is our duty.—*St. Augustine.*

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Apples in America

Apples were introduced into the United States by Massachusetts' first Governor, Governor Winthrop, who imported them from England in 1629.

Babylon's Walls

Ancient Babylon is said to have been surrounded by walls that were 300 feet high and 80 feet thick.

Amusements

BALTIMORE, MD.

Eva Le Gallienne
PRODUCTIONS
ROMEO AND JULIET
ALICE IN WONDERLAND
Ford's Theatre Nov. 13-18

NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52d St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:20
MATINEES THURSDAY AND SAT., 2:20

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC
The School for Husbands
With OSGOOD PERKINS and JUNE WALKER
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40th STREET
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:40

ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON
★★★★ HIT
With Lloyd Nolan and Francesca Bruning
"Something to be seen with profit."
—*John Mason Brown, Eve. Post*
48TH ST. THEATRE Evenings 8:40
Matinees Wednesday and Sat., $1 to $2

LET 'EM EAT CAKE
A SEQUEL TO "OF THEE I SING"
WILLIAM GAXTON LOIS MORAN VICTOR MOORE
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45 St. Mats. Wed., Sat.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Best Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

WHEN a building firm in Los Angeles went into bankruptcy some years ago, one member of the firm felt morally obligated to pay all the creditors in full.

Since his partners did not share his conviction, he assumed the obligations himself. He called on the creditors and explained his desire to pay them fully, giving to each his personal note, saying: "This note, at present, is not worth the paper it is written on; but I shall make every effort to pay it fully."

Accordingly, he earnestly went to work, applying every dollar, above necessary living expenses, on the payment of the debts.

About a year later this man's honesty and reliability came to the attention of a man of wealth in the city, who sent for the contractor.

"I've been trying to find just such a man as you are," said the financier, "and wil. back you for whatever amount of money you need in the building business."

The offer was accepted. The business has prospered.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

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Mr. Jones said his secretary has left on a two weeks trip and his whereabouts at this present moment are unknown. Perhaps she added it might after all be me you should see unless it is something that concerns he himself personally

[The solution will be found among the advertisements.]

Restaurants

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Vanity Fair Tea Room
3 East 38th Street, near Fifth Avenue
Luncheon a la Carte. Dinner $1.00

Colonial Tea Room
379 5th Avenue, near 35th
Luncheon and Tea
Closed Sundays

La Nouvelle Orleans, Inc.
Luncheon 50c, 75c, a la carte
Afternoon Tea
Dinner $1.00-$1.25
Specializing in Southern and Creole Cooking
9 E. 47th Street
Telephone Wlc. 2-7838

Maison A. De Winter
36 West 48th Street
One of the best French table d'hôtes in town.
Handsome surroundings.
Luncheons 75c, Dinners $1.25
Also à la Carte
Accommodations for private parties Open Sundays.

MARY KIRBY'S SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 72ND STREET
Luncheon 50c Dinner 70c and 85c

BUFFALO, N. Y.

FAMOUS FOR FOOD
LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
Cor. Pearl and Eagle Streets
OLD SPAIN
660 MAIN STREET

REDDING, CONN.

The Spinning Wheel Inn
Redding Ridge, Conn.
Route 58—Telephone Redding 67
LUNCHEON TEA DINNER
HOUSE GUESTS—GIFT SHOP
Open All Year

PORTLAND, ORE.

The Sign of the Rose Tea Shop
LUNCHEON · TEA · DINNER
MAUDE REEVES BUSHNELL
ALDERWAY BLDG · · BEacon 7914

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Why Not Begin?

FOREIGN policies of most of the great powers have been for some months now curiously and manifestly irrational. The international atmosphere today is fevered, distorted and singularly unreal. We have seen such inexplicable acts as denunciations of the world tariff truce, the whole operations of the London Economic Conference, and now finally President Roosevelt's ruling-out of commercial subjects at the Montevideo conference. These things, and a thousand other even less rational ones, almost persuade international commentators that all of us must be slightly insane.

Into this setting it is refreshing to welcome a document of genuine common sense and intelligence. It is the report of a special American committee on Latin-American policy, under the auspices of distinguished citizens and important organizations. This particular report follows an equally interesting one on Russian-American relations from a different group, the American Foundation.

Two such documents prompt the reflection that in this abnormal period of strain the best contribution to national policy making is coming from private organizations.

The Latin-American report is particularly deserving of attention. It runs the whole gamut of current issues, and charts a clear, understandable and attractive policy on each. Few of the suggestions can be challenged except with the old defeatist tag of "Utopian." To which today's Utopian may pungently reply: "And where, pray, is your 'realism' taking you?"

The discussion begins with the practical remark that before forging any new peace machinery of dubious utility, the Montevideo conferees should end the Chaco war. Mediation by the Pan-American Conference is recommended. The American states are urged to agree, if these efforts fail, to withdraw diplomatic representatives at once, and put into effect an arms and loan embargo.

And the machinery which is recommended in this particular dispute is then urged by the committee for perpetuation. A nonaggression agreement is proposed like President Roosevelt's suggestions last May, supplemented by sanctions based on nonrecognition of illicit gains, and a diplomatic, arms, and loan boycott of any state which violates a frontier on its own authority alone. This is simple, reasonable, and apparently workable mechanism.

Then it is proposed to make the Monroe Doctrine general, rather than a unilateral dictum of the United States. That, too, seems self-evidently sensible. The report rejects, as expensive and redundant, the elaborate scheme for a permanent conciliation commission which has been urged on the Montevideo delegates. This judgment, again, seems to accord with the best opinion. In the same political and social field, vitalization of the Pan American Union is proposed, until it becomes a genuinely pan-American organization.

But the most significant section of the report concerns commerce. Admitting candidly that post-war trade between the United States and Latin America was probably abnormal in the sense of excessive United States exports and loans, it urges commercial treaties "for the purpose of international planning and of organizing a rationalized foreign trade."

A rationalized foreign trade! That is something new in the history of nations, but manifestly the answer to the current dilemma. International trade must be planned just as effectively as President Roosevelt hopes to plan internal commerce. And commercial treaties obviously offer the vehicle. Why not begin?

The first step lies, as the committee points out, with the United States. As it says:

> The real test of the desire of the United States to improve inter-American relations depends upon its willingness to enter into equitable trade agreements, for example, with Cuba and Argentina. . . . It is possible to make specified increases in certain imports from Cuba and Argentina without adversely affecting any major industrial or agricultural interest, while at the same time stimulating certain exports.

The time has come to reintroduce reason and common sense into international practice. Apparently private students and unofficial authorities must press such ideas upon their governments. That is the natural function of public opinion, and the sooner it acts the better.

A Novelist on Novels

THE novel, which is in most countries the most popular form of current literature, has, in the last twenty-five years, undergone fundamental and revolutionary changes, according to Mr. Hugh Walpole, himself a distinguished exponent of the art.

A quarter of a century ago, says Mr. Walpole, it was still feasible for a novelist of the front rank to write a story of the sword-and-pistol type, a tale of adventure in which one exciting incident is piled on to another, and in which the characters' only form of conversation is the monosyllable, "Ha," except in moments of emotional stress, when they might perhaps exclaim, "Ho." Nowadays, however, in Mr. Walpole's opinion, the public demands that the novelist should be an artist, and that his work should have the shapeliness and form of a painting or a piece of music. No longer can the serious novelist be content merely to tell a story.

Most people will probably admit with Mr. Walpole that a great change has come over the novel in the period under review, without perhaps entirely agreeing as to the nature of that change. It was more or less natural that about thirty years ago serious writers should begin to abandon the pure story of adventure. In the early nineteenth century Sir Walter Scott had given that type of novel the finest possible substance, and toward the end Robert Louis Stevenson had ornamented it with the grace of a singularly attractive style. It seemed then that the best kind of work possible in this line had already been done; and ambitious novelists inevitably began to look round for other worlds to conquer.

But modern novels as a class are perhaps scarcely remarkable for the architectural beauty of their form. Mr. H. G. Wells is among the most prominent of writers currently employing the novel as a vehicle for his ideas, but his books can hardly be said to be systematically planned according to any formula of beauty. It would perhaps be more accurate to suggest that the novel of today differs from its predecessors chiefly in attempting to get behind the actions of its characters to the thoughts from which those actions spring, and in becoming a forum for the discussion of contemporary issues, whether political, religious, social, or artistic. The modern novel is indeed the Marble Arch of literature. It furnishes the soap box from which the orator can talk about everything from cabbages to kings. It is the universal talking society. It will be interesting to see whether the talks reveal anything of permanent value.

Women in the Relief Plan

IS AMERICA giving women workers their fair share in the new deal? Mrs. Roosevelt said to the New York Junior League last week:

> The Government is to blame for much too little information on the "buy now" campaign. It has been tremendously unfair to women in a way because most of the reëmployment relief measures have been directed toward the men. Times were never worse for women—we have concentrated so much on families and men—but women have complained much less and been pretty meek.

Mrs. Roosevelt is in a position to know.

Again, the National Woman's Party, after a thorough investigation, in a letter to General Johnson, states that sixty-four of the temporary NRA codes and eight of the permanent ones contain discriminations against women workers. Seven of these eight offer unequal pay for equal work and one prohibits women from night work.

Further, the question is raised, should minimum wage laws for women only, whatever may be the arguments for them in normal times, now be used to allow men to underbid women in the pursuit of jobs? For instance, several codes permit men to work for a minimum of 28 cents an hour, while the minimum wage laws of at least three states—Washington, California and North Dakota—prescribe higher rates for women. If these are the lowest decent standards of pay permitted for women, should men be allowed to accept less under the codes and so penalize women, since employers naturally seek the cheapest workers?

And while night work laws prohibiting women from being employed after 10, 6, or even 5 o'clock may normally have their advocates because of their alleged benefit to health and morals, the practical question now is: What is the effect on health and morals of no jobs at all? And is the law justified in further handicapping women's opportunities for employment under present conditions, unless it offers them at least the amount of government relief which it does to men?

It is common knowledge, too, that married women have been taken off many pay rolls. Notably school-teachers. Yet in the case of school-teachers, or any others, has it ever been established that most of these married women are not in genuine need of the money earned?

Mrs. Roosevelt's statement that "Times were never worse for women" may be a sympathetic exaggeration. However, is it not true enough to give cause for deep thought to everyone who is responsible for jobs, whether under the NRA, the Government, or in any private capacity?

Are we giving women workers their fair share in the new deal? Or because they are unorganized and under terrible pressure, because they are uncomplaining and "pretty meek," are we allowing them to take what is left?

Surely no man wants to climb out of the depression on the shoulders of women. Surely, as permanent codes crystallize, organized labor cannot ignore them. More surely, the new work-relief program must include a full quota of jobs suitable for them.

Is Simplicity Coming Back?

THE other night the guardians of the law in New York arrested a fashionably dressed woman for roller skating in a section of Central Park where that innocent recreation is not permitted.

According to the newspapers, the unwitting offender against the traffic regulations was a prominent member of New York Society. (When will the newspapers refer to a member of New York society as un-prominent?)

The reason the lady gave for skating "out of bounds" was that there were so many others engaged in the same pastime in the immediate neighborhood she was compelled to seek rolling space somewhere else. The court accepted her explanation and dismissed the case.

Yes, roller skating has come back with a bang! Every evening during the last summer the Mall has been buzzing with the noise of metal wheels. Not only have stenographers, clerks, shop workers and messenger boys been rolling up and down the park's asphalt paths, but society matrons, débutantes, brokers, professional men and college students have also joined them in democratic abandon.

Certain meditative sociologists profess to see in this phenomenon an indication of society's return to the simple diversions of our ancestors and an end to the extravagant entertainments of the boom period.

It is an interesting reflection and presents alluring possibilities. Will candle-dipping parties replace "scavenger-hunts" this season on Park Avenue? Is a skip-the-rope tournament imminent? Will there be pictures in our roto-gravure sections of society's new "statues" champion? People may yet read in the social column an account of Mrs. De Courcey Van Upstadt's husking bee at her Newport cottage, or a report of a hopscotch party at Mrs. Copley Terwilliger's penthouse. It may soon be possible to be invited to a party to see members of the fashionable Junior League engaged in a jackstones competition; or to buy a ticket to witness enthusiasts from the Racquet Club eagerly playing "mumblety-peg" in Madison Square Garden in aid of some Wall Street banker. Who knows what may happen to society if the fad for simplicity spreads.

He Talked With a Man

CENTURIES are long to contemplate. They stretch their convolutions of events across the pages of history in protracted phases of economic mutations, wars, social changes and all the etceteras that go to build epochs and epics.

More than 300 years ago the Mayflower brought to New England the first of the waves of an immigration that was to spread over a continent. Looking back across those centuries, one stands a little aghast at the stupendous flow of events. Centuries so viewed display exaggerated lengths.

To those who have so looked upon the centuries that separate today from the Mayflower, the remark of former Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes in the Yale Daily News recently must have come as a distinct shock. For, said Justice Holmes, "I talked with a man who in turn talked with a man whose father came off the Mayflower." He added what almost any of us might have added, "It seems incredible, doesn't it?"

Yet, looking at the sweep of centuries in this new light removes something of the barrier that time would raise between us and the good that has been heaped up for us in the past. He talked with a man who talked with a man—the thought somehow shakes off some of the shackles of time and space. One could go further in this direction and shake off more of the harsh impediments of time. A man from Stratford talked and wrote, and because he dug beneath the surface of time and outward appearances, the centuries between him and the modern reader vanish. One walked on the Galilean shores and talked. And the echo of his words never have passed away, and never will. Hearing his words, we do not see the centuries shrink—we see them vanish utterly.

The Casual Day

November Snowfall

Here was a chapter of the year begun
With a clean page. What would the days indite—
An epic in slow footprints to a height,
A rondelet where children's feet had run?
By unobtrusive perseverance won,
This was the snow's vast empire, trackless white,
Conquered by stealthy legions in a night,
Lost in a short day's battle with the sun.

Chapter or empire, launched a bit too soon,
Vanished like old Atlantis and become
As much like legend; or as much like June
Lost in November. This the present sum
Of winter's ill-spent fury: From wet leaves
A dank aroma, drippings from the eaves.

The Nobel peace prize will not be awarded this year. But stockholders in one of the world's large armament firms will receive their usual satisfactory dividends, despite the depression. Honors will come hard to workers for peace as long as profits come easy to arms vendors.

"Back to the land," for the unemployed. "Back to the home," for women. The back-to-the-this-and-that slogans probably are inevitable products of an exaggerated back-to-the-wall attitude on the part of society.

When United States radio chains and newspapers of wide circulation are confronted with varying state rules on the advertising of liquid liberty, how to "carry their liquor" will present more than a problem in etiquette.

* * *

The latest thing employed to attract public attention to liquor's ability to produce gayety is a robot that shakes cocktails. The poor robot probably will never know how much he resembles human beings similarly engaged. And will the human beings ever know to what extent liquor's publicity experts are attempting to make robots of them?

The new Mayor of Pittsburgh, Penna., has ordered his desk put out in the lobby, "where everybody can see me," thus reversing the conception of a successful politician as one who is to be heard but not easily seen after getting into office.

* * *

Probably a thousand American headline writers had to restrain first impulses when titling the story of the Bridgeport, Conn., Socialist Mayor who attended his inaugural dinner in a lunch cart. A few have already confessed to the Casual Censor that they would have liked to write "Hot Dog!"

A bird in the hand of a psychoanalyst no doubt feels like going back to the bush. Anyhow, the seemingly cheery feathered creature so placed may reveal an inferiority complex and other mental impediments common to mortals, according to a professor of ornithology. Well, maybe. What seems quite as interesting, however, is the way in which human nature delights to visit its own delusions on those creatures over which man has been given dominion.

NRA is opposed by one per cent of the population in the United States, according to General Johnson. Ninety-nine per cent American?

"You Can't Give 'Em Anything"

A STEEL gray sky of October clouds. Shabby, unkempt men shambling through leaf-littered paths of Boston Common to the ring of seats around the Parkman bandstand. Men with a kind of drab expectancy showing in their faces, looking up at the stand as they await the hour set for the convention of the Hobo Fellowship of America.

One whose appearance differs little from the others threads his way through the crowd and mounts the bandstand steps. He lays his shiny blue serge coat over the rail and, in threadbare trousers and khaki shirt, faces his audience. He pauses a little dramatically before addressing the crowd, then speaks—in the language of his listeners. A slight breeze of interest sweeps them.

"Us hoboes have got to organize," he shouts. Brief mirth touches the shabby circle. A few clerks and salesmen on their noon-hour stroll through the Common halt to smile.

"We've got to get together if we're going to beat the times," he goes on. "Oh, yes, I know that you're getting by. You're getting your eats and a place to sleep. You get a handout from one mission and a bed from another. But you're not going to get out of this by that road." He embraces the Common with a sweep of the arm as he makes the statement. "Nobody can pull you out of this. You've got to get out on your own power."

A heckler in the crowd hurls a question at him. "How about the hoboes getting behind a socialistic candidate? Why not change the system?"

The speaker whirls on the heckler. "What system? What has any system got to do with you? The only system you want is one of your own. What do the Socialists and the Communists promise you? I'll tell you. There's going to be a millennium next year—after they start to run things. We don't want a millennium next year. We want pork chops—now!"

Cannily he works upon his audience. Little gusts of laughter, outbursts of applause punctuate his talk. But as his message takes shape, he strikes over and over again the same note: Self-help; self-respect; a declaration of independence for a homeless, rag-tag army caught in the grip of hopelessness. It seems incongruous somehow in the face of the assembled hunger and privation.

* * *

The speaker comes down from the stand. Newspaper men surround him, slightly ironic, seizing upon bits of color, building toward a half-column of humor.

He answers questions. He gives his name: Ralph E. Dalton, president of the Hobo Fellowship; twenty-five years in this organization work.

His answers begin to go a little deeper. "Hoboes? There aren't any more hoboes. The hobo vanished along with seasonal employment. These men are just a little section of the unemployed army. I organize them as hoboes because the name is as good as any.

"How can I help them? Only one way. Maybe I can show a few of them how to help themselves. Money? No, I'm not trying to raise money. Collect money from one group to give to another and you start a racket.

"The missions? Sure, the missions are all right. There are men here that the missions can help. But a man must lift himself above any kind of charity in order to come out of this. You can't give these fellows anything. Can't you understand that? You can't give 'em anything.

"Look at them." He takes in the Common with a sweep of his arm. "There they are. As long as they stay there they haven't a chance. And as long as charity feeds them they will stay there. Supposing some fellow with unlimited wealth took pity on them and furnished them with food. Supposing he gave them shelter at nights. Don't you see what would happen? They'd take it sitting down. They'd never pull out.

"What am I trying to do? Just one thing. I try to get them to organize their own groups, supply their own needs, have their own employment office. If they do that they're on the way up. As soon as a man feels that he is beating the times he begins to develop self-respect. Then he is definitely on his way out of the Common."

He turns to answer a call from the bandstand, stops for a second with his foot on the bottom step. "Get this. You can't give 'em anything. Make things easier and you're apt to make 'em too easy. The road down is easy. The one up is mighty tough."

Then, before he goes up to the stand: "Come back here some night and I'll show you what I mean. Some night when you see the bonfires burning."

* * *

Night comes on. Under the frosty stars the bivouac fires of the ragged army are burning. Blazing in the Park Department's wire baskets the débris of the Common sends up a pillar of smoke that curves to form a huge interrogation mark. What is the answer?

They draw up about the blaze, a segment of tatterdemalions. They stretch out grimy hands to the blaze and turn questioning eyes toward the man who hurries in from outside. He picks up a newspaper, tears off the outer pages and fashions the sheet into a cone.

"There's a guy over there with a can of spaghetti," he says in answer to a question. "A big can of it. He's giving it away."

Half the circle turns and peers backward toward the knot of figures under the glow of the street lamp and the glint of the spaghetti can. They stir briefly, then settle back to the warmth of the fire. One of them raises his voice to shout after the departing figure: "Hey, bring us over some, will you."

Mr. Dalton shakes his head slowly. "Bring us back some, will you," he murmurs. "There you have it. That's the answer. The easier it is the easier they want it. You can't give them anything, I tell you. All you can do is stir them into action to help themselves."

He glances about the Common with its blotches of light and shadow, dim and forbidding against the scattered lights of Tremont Street. "It's a hard fact to face but we've got to face it just the same. It mustn't be made easy for these fellows here. It must be hard or they'll never break away. The easier it is the larger the army will be."

"It's easy to feel sorry for them," he admits. "But, after all," turning his face toward the city, "out there are the fellows who need the help—the men without jobs, without any income but the pittance of welfare aid, who are making the fight. They are struggling to hold homes together. They go after any help held out to them, and would never think of asking someone to 'bring them over some.'

"But these fellows here are before your eyes all the time. You see them when you walk across the Common. You don't see the others. If you want to help these fellows, figure out some way to get them lined up with the ones outside. Figure out some way to get them back into the battle. That's the only way you can help them. You can't give them anything."

B. B. F.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Considering Russia

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An editorial in the Monitor of November 7, stating that "Today would be a good time for Americans to consider Russia," merits thanks and support. Consider Russia indeed. How many Americans do so? The object under consideration is the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. To begin with, most people think of Russia as a Socialist state, and, since many people feel that all economic organization must trend eventually toward a more socialistic system, they condone, at least in some measure, the Bolshevist experiment. This is a popular error. The U. S. S. R. is not socialistic, whatever its name. It is the greatest capitalistic structure in the world today.

To say that it is the very embodiment of all that we execrate in large corporations may seem an arbitrary and rather peremptory statement, but investigation of the facts does seem to persuade one to this opinion. Several cool-headed Russians have written unbiased books on their country's affairs in which they gave authentic facts without comment pro and con. Two who are especially to be commended are General Krassnoff, a former Cossack leader, and Yashka Batschkareva, commander of the first women's infantry battalion in the Russian Army. It is difficult, after studying these and other works on Russia, to avoid the following conclusion: Russia, having the weakest spiritual faith during the World War, was not able to endure the disillusionment always caused by war. She not only collapsed but her civilization disintegrated. Upon these ruins the essence of the most vicious element of humanity built a powerful monopoly, built it ruthlessly, horribly, initiating it by unprecedented cruelties and maintaining it by rigid regimentalism. This monopoly was—and is—both industrial and commercial. Its majority stockholders gave it the misnomer: the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Recognize the U. S. S. R. for commercial reasons? That seems to mean that any institution, however inimical to human well-being, deserves recognition if it promotes remunerative profit. Is everything to be sacrificed for commercial gain? Should we encourage that element of society which is crying in America as well as Russia for recognition; that element whose doctrine is that remunerative profit is above all ethics, all morals, all justice?

The point, summarily, is this: Formal recognition of the U. S. S. R. is merely symbolical. By it we are recognizing the supersession by commercial gain of morality, ethics, justice and liberty.

RUSSELL J. MARDEN.

Brookline, Mass.

Bold Plan for Mediterranean

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The plan for damming the Mediterranean described in the Monitor is deserving of the greatest admiration for the boldness of its conception and the almost breath-taking possibilities which it might unfold. Doubtless, such a scheme is feasible, for what is there impossible to present-day engineering, but—is it necessary? And would it be wise?

The accessibility of northern Africa to Europe would be an advantage certainly, but how would seaport towns and cities feel about finding themselves miles inland, literally high and dry? To what means of livelihood would their inhabitants turn?

And what will become of the Golden Horn, of the romantic Hellespont, of Scylla and Charybdis, of the beautiful isles of Greece? The destruction of all these landmarks which have existed from the time of myth and legend seems indeed unthinkable. Constantinople a power plant!

In time of war, the strategic effect might be enormous. The countries touching upon the Mediterranean are to be self-sustaining. Crops sufficient to feed Europe are to be produced in the Sahara. This is a grand idea, but what of the surpluses of foodstuffs produced in other countries?

(MRS.) LUCILLE JOYCE GILBERT.

Flint, Mich.

"Standard Unit" of Money Value

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The United States Code, Title 31, Section 731, reads as follows: "The faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all the obligations of the United States not bearing interest, known as United States notes, and of all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligations has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold and silver."

Section 314 of the same title reads: "The dollar consisting of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains of gold nine-tenths fine shall be the standard unit of value, and all forms of money issued or coined by the United States shall be maintained at a parity of value with this standard, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain such parity."

Certain actions of the President recently taken have excited questions—first, as to whether they are authorized by statute, and, second, whether, if so, they are consistent with the limitations of the Constitution. Without considering either of these questions, and assuming that they are not involved, it seems pertinent to inquire at this time, whether the actions referred to are a violation of the solemn pledge quoted, and whether, if they are, the action taken is ethically defensible?

Atlanta, Ga. HOOPER ALEXANDER.

North Carolina's Salute

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In early November, 1926, the Monitor carried a supplement devoted to the progress that had been made in North Carolina along educational, industrial, commercial, agricultural and other lines. It was an excellent effort, and elicited praise and commendation from the press and people of the State.

Now, in November, 1933, the State of North Carolina goes on record as the first in the Union to pledge allegiance to the Eighteenth Amendment and approve its retention in the Constitution of the United States. Thus, in a sense, have the voters of North Carolina returned the Monitor's salute of seven years ago to the worthiness of their State—a salute predicated on the faith held by the authorities of the paper in the sobriety of its responsible citizens.

The result of the polls on November 7 gives conclusive proof that the great majority of North Carolinians hold a similar view to that of the Monitor in regard to the immeasurable value and merits of the Eighteenth Amendment, and in company with it deplore the nullification of that amendment.

Indeed, it would appear that the remarkable triumph of the forces of real temperance in North Carolina at Tuesday's election has in itself forged an indissoluble bond of sympathy between these and the Monitor. May that bond grow ever closer with the years!

Raleigh, N. C. FRED G. MAHLER.

War Debts

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I cannot forbear to send you a line of sincere commendation for your excellent editorial, "Another Postponement." It sets forth with entire fairness and clarity the essential facts in a very involved and little understood problem. Most people have strong feeling about the debts, but there is not much strong thinking on the subject.

WALTER H. MALLORY.

New York City